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COMPENDIUM *no 23*
MEDICINÆ

PRACTICUM

G. Doney

AD

PRÆLECTIONES
ACCOMMODATUM.

AUCTORE

GULIELMO SAUNDERS, M.D.

ET

Nosocomii à THOM. GUY, Armiger,
instituti, Medico.

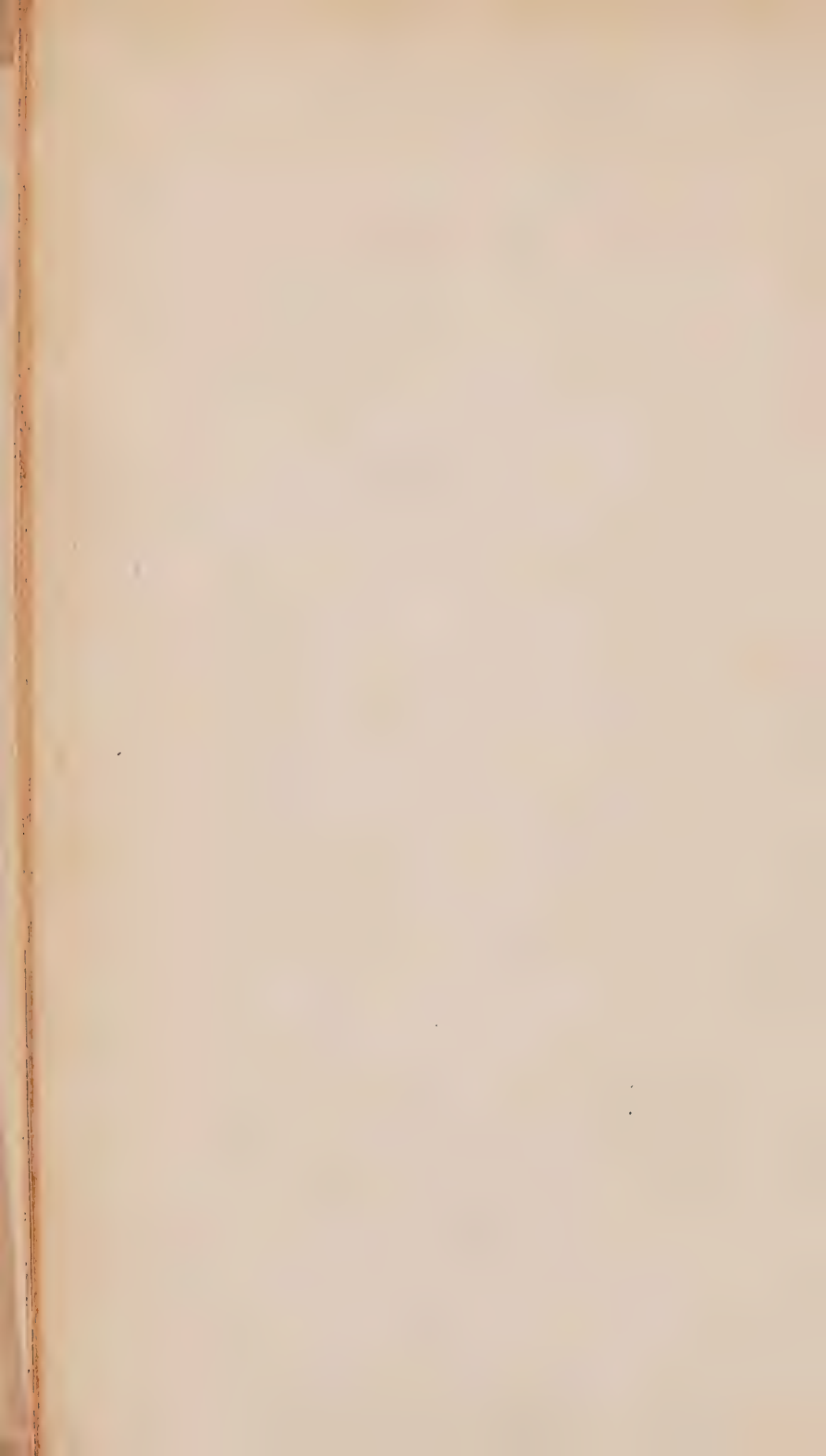
EDITIO ALTERA EMMENDATA.

L O N D I N I :

EXCUDEBAT J. RICHARDSON.

M.DCC.LXXIV.

349046



FORMULÆ MEDICAMENTORUM.

OF FEVERS IN GENERAL.

WE choose to begin with the consideration of Fever, because it is the most frequent of all diseases, the most general in its effects, and lays the foundation of most acute and chronic diseases.

In treating of any disease, it is first necessary that we ascertain those symptoms which serve to distinguish it from every other; because it is only from a knowledge of these, that we can reason with regard to their causes, or proceed properly in the cure.

In every Fever there is in the beginning a sensation of cold, called horripulatio, attended with a quick pulse, succeeded by an increased heat, with prostration of strength, and these are called pathognomonic symptoms.

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2 OF FEVERS IN GENERAL.

Those who imagine that a quick pulse alone with a heat greater than natural indicate the presence of Fever are mistaken. Though the above symptoms always take place, yet there are some others in common to all Fevers, which according to the nature or violence of the disease are more or less frequent and obvious.

They may be considered under three different stages :

Stage I. Lassitude, weakness, horripulatio, rigor, tremor, paleness of the extremities, difficult breathing, anxiety of the præcordia, nausea, vomiting, small quick pulse, prostration of strength, urine crude and thin.

Stage II. These symptoms are succeeded by heat, the paleness disappears, thirst is considerable, attended with headach.

Stage III. These symptoms are relieved by a gentle sweat, the pulse becomes more full and soft, which shews a freer circulation; the urine frequently deposits a sediment.

In some Fevers the symptoms of cold are so transitory in their duration as not to be obvious; but on the whole these are the symptoms that are in common to all Fevers, and what will enable us to trace their causes and lay down proper indications of cure.

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There are other symptoms which frequently occur and which deserve a separate consideration; vomiting, diarrhæa, delirium, coma, watchings, convulsions, symptomatical and profuse sweatings.

The causes of Fever are various, and they operate differently on different constitutions. The most frequent are external cold with moisture, especially if suddenly applied, which by stopping perspiration, and occasioning a retention of other secretions, stimulate from their acrimony, and excite Fever.

Myasinata and putrid effluvia in the atmosphere give Fevers which affect whole countries or cities.

Too large a quantity of acrid food, spirituous liquors, or condiments, especially if they are such as are of difficult digestion, and are therefore not readily thrown out of the body.

A collection of putrid fordes in the stomach is a more frequent cause than commonly imagined.

Affections of the mind, such as fear and anger, which by stopping perspiration, and favouring the retropulsion of eruptions, produce Fever.

The external application of corrosive caustic substances, whatever wounds or occasions lacerations

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rations of any kind, whatever irritates the nerves, and excites inflammation.

These are all the occasional causes that produce Fever, and are therefore to be avoided.

The proximate cause of Fever seems to be a constriction on the surface of the body, or spasm of the nervous kind, produced by stimulus, occasioning a resistance to a free circulation, and therefore productive of such symptoms as have been enumerated.

Fevers are of different kinds, according as these causes have more or less taken effect, and according to their duration and frequency of their return, and these all depending very much on the predisposition or temperament of the body.

The cold and other symptoms of weakness in Fevers arise from an impeded circulation on the surface of the body.

The quick pulse and anxiety of the præcordia are owing to an accumulation of blood about the heart, and the increased heat, and action of the vessels are owing to the heart in some measure getting the better of the former resistance, and therefore from the blood flowing with more velocity, and likewise from its tending somewhat to acrimony, more heat is generated.

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OF FEVERS IN GENERAL. §

The pain of the head and back is owing to spasmodic contractions of the small vessels and nervous fibrillæ of these parts.

In the cure of Fevers we are to attend to such occasional causes as we have mentioned, if possible they are to be expelled, and nature is to be assisted afterwards in conquering the proximate cause, by producing a free and easy circulation on the surface of the body, and restoring perspiration.

And the cure will depend likewise on a proper management and regulation of the powers of nature, that the febrile impetus should not prevail beyond due bounds, or that the efforts of nature should not be too violent.

The first general indication in the cure of Fevers is to evacuate from the primæ viæ; by doing this we remove fordes collected there and likewise promote perspiration.

Nº 1. R Rad. Ipecacuan. pulv. ʒj.
Tart. emet. ——— gr. j.
Aq. Menth. vulgar. simplic. f. haust.

Vel

Nº 2. R Vin. Ipecacuan. ʒx.
Syrup. Violarum q. s. f. haust.

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As costiveness frequently attends Fever, producing irritation from an accumulation of putrid fæces, that is to be removed by the following means, to be repeated as occasion may require;

N^o 3. R Decoct. Commun. ℥viiij.
Sal. Glauber. ℥vj.
Ol. Olivar. ℥j. f. enema.

Vel

N^o 4. R Aq. tepid. ℥ss.
Sapon. moll. ℥ss. f. enema.

N^o 5. R Sal. Cachart. Glauberi, ℥vj. ad ℥j.
Mannæ ℥ss.
solve in Aq. fontan. ℥viiij. cap. ℥ijss. pro
haust. rep. donec alvus solvetur.

N^o 6. R Cremor. Tartar. ℥iij. solve in Aq.
fervent. ℥vj. adde Mann. ℥ij. et
cola per vices sumend.

If there are other symptoms which indicate the inflammatory diathesis, such as a quick and full pulse, great headach, high breathing, inflammation of the eyes, with approaching delirium, then the patient must be blooded from ℥vj to ℥x, according to the degree or violence of these, and as the patient is more or less plethoric; a sudden evacuation from a large orifice is attended



tended with advantage ; in Fevers an attention should be paid to the effects of bleeding, for many Fevers seem to require bleeding in the beginning that afterwards become putrid and nervous, and it is difficult to raise the pulse and strength of the patient brought low by evacuations.

The second indication in the cure of Fevers, is to promote perspiration, and in doing this we assist nature, who seems to direct her course this way.

For this purpose the preparations of antimony are the best adapted.

N^o 7. R Tart. emet. gr. j.
Aq. Menth. vulgar. simpl. ℥jss.
Syrup. violar. ℥ss. f. haustus.

N^o 8. R Tart. emet. gr. j.
Camphor. gr. v.
Conserv. Rosar. q. f. f. bolus.

N^o 9. R Tart. emet. gr. j.
Magnet. alb. gr. x. f. pulv.

The tartar emetic is to be preferred as being more certain and constant in its effects than any other preparation of antimony, but as it is often difficult to avoid its emetic power in the smallest quantity the reguline calcined preparations are to be had recourse to.

N^o 10.

OF FEVERS IN GENERAL.

N^o 10. R Antimon. crud. ℥iv.

Nitri ℥vij.

separatim in pulverem trita misceantur, deinde gradatim injiciatur mixtura in crucibulum leviter candens, materia ab igne remota aq. bulliente abluatur, et in pulverem subtilissimum reducatur.

N^o 11. R Pulv. ut sup. ℥ss ad ℥fs.

Conserv. rosar. q. f. f. bolus.

Dr. James's powder is prepared by calcining crude antimony with shavings of hartshorn, and it likewise may be had recourse to.

If the antimonials purge gently, so much the better.

After the sweat is once excited by these means, it is to be kept up by the following medicines taken in the interval.

N^o 12. R Sal. absinth. ℥j.

Succ. limon. ℥fs.

Aq. pur. ℥jfs.

Alexeter. spt.

Syrup. croci aa. ʒj. f. haustus,
quarta quaque hora sumend. vel pro re nata.

From the increased circulation and heat in Fevers there is generally more or less tendency to acrimony of the putrid kind, that is to be corrected

rected by allowing the patient to drink freely of decoctions of rice or barley, sufficiently acidulated with vegetable acids, as the juice of lemons, apples, and the like; but during the operation of an antimonial they are apt to occasion griping.

If the anxiety continue, which is always owing to an impeded circulation through the lungs, it may arise from a weakness of the heart, or a spasmodical affection of it, especially if the pulse is quick and small, and the heat not equally diffused thro' the whole body.

The warm cordial and antispasmodic medicines must be had recourse to.

N^o 13. R Castor. gr. xv.

Croci gr. v.

Sal. C. C. gr. vij.

Conserv. rosar. ℥ss.

Syrup. zinzib. q. s. f. f. bol.

Quarta vel quinta quaque hora sumend. superbibend Julep. sequent. ℥j. vel ℥ij.

N^o 14. R Julep e camphora,

e moscho, aa. ℥iv.

Spt. volat. aromat. gutt. xxv.

M.

The symptoms which occur in Fevers and are the most troublesome, deserve our attention,

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10 OF FEVERS IN GENERAL.

such as diarrhæa, profuse sweatings, coma, delirium and convulsions.

Diarrhæa in Fevers takes its rise from a variety of causes; first acrid and putrid fordes collected in the intestines, or putrid or acrid matter taking its course that way rather than by the kidneys or skin; and therefore this discharge when moderate, and not such as weakens the patient, proves salutary, and ought not to be stopt, and when very urgent ought only to be moderated by small doses of Ipeca uan, of two or three grains each; on the other hand when it has continued for some time without any relief to the patient, attended with griping, rendering the patient's pulse weaker and quicker, and increasing every symptom of weakness, it is to be stopped by opiates, astringent, cordial, and diaphoretic remedies; so that the irritation may be allayed, and the flow of humours determined to the surface of the body; these may be either taken by the mouth, or injected by the anus.

N^o 15. R Confect. cardiac. ʒj.
Theriac. Androm. gr. xv.
Pulv. rad. contrayerv. ʒss.
Ol. cinamom. gutt. j.
Syrup. croci q. s. f. bolus.
Sexta quaque hora sumend.

N^o 16.

N^o 16. R Terr. Japonic. ℥ij.
 Aq. cinamom. simpl. ℥ij.
 Syrup. croci ℥j. f. haust.

N^o 17. R Elect. e Scordio, ℥ss.
 Rad. serpentar. Virgin. ℥iij. coq.
 ex aq. fontan. q. s. ad colatur. ℥vij. adde
 tinctur. cinamom. ℥j. f. M. coch. iij. sexta qua-
 que hora fumend.

N^o 18. R Cort. quercus
 Granator.
 Rad. Tormentill. aa. ℥j.
 Contus. coq. in aq. fontan. et lacte vaccin. aa.
 ℥ss. ad consumpt. ℥ss. f. enema.

Petechiæ very frequently appear in Fevers, which are never to be considered as critical, they are always symptomatical and are to be removed by abating the violence of the Fever, and by the use of antiseptic medicines, of which the Peruvian bark may be considered as the best.

N^o 19. R Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥j.
 Aq. cinamom. simpl. ℥j.
 —————spt. ℥j,
 Syrup e succo limon. ℥ij. f. haust.

N^o 20. R Cort. Peruv. ℥j. coq. in aq. font.
 ℥iij. ad ℥ij. cochlear. singulis
 adde spt. vitriol. tenuis gutt. iv.
 dos. ℥ij.

Eruptions of other kinds frequently take place in Fevers that are truly critical, as the small-pox, measles, miliary Fever; of these in their proper place.

Profuse sweatings, if not critical and affording relief, are for the most part injurious, by weakening the powers of nature, and depriving the blood of its aqueous part.

They are frequently owing to a putrescent state of the fluids, and a considerable laxity or weakness of the habit, which tend greatly to sink the patient and impede his recovery; they are to be relieved by N^o 19. or N^o 20. to which may be added alum whey, taking from three to four ounces of it as it agrees with the stomach.

Watching in Fevers is frequently owing to slight inflammations of the brain, from spasms and increased irritability of these parts; it is to be moderated by keeping the body quiet, by excluding light, and all external impressions, from the patient, by the use of sedative medicines that act on the nerves without increasing inflammation.

N^o 21. R Sal. sedativ. Homberg. ℞s.—℞j.
Conserv. rosar. q. s. f. bol.

N^o 22.





N^o 22. R Aq. fontan. ʒjss.
——cinamom. simpl.
Alexeter. spt. aa. ʒj.
Castor. ʒss.
Confect. democratis ʒij.
Syrup. croci ʒj.
M. f. haust. sexta quaq. hora sumend.

A coma or constant drowsiness and inclination to sleep without being relieved by it, indicates a compression on the brain, and if attended with inflammation of the eyes, or violent pulsation of the temporal arteries, will be most readily relieved by the application of leeches to the temples, even when a more general evacuation by bleeding would prove hurtful.

This symptom likewise arises frequently from a spasmodic contraction in the small vessels of the brain and dura mater, and in this case the patient is relieved by the external application of volatile stimulating salts, sinapisms, and blisters.

Delirium in Fevers is owing to an unequal and irregular distribution of nervous power, sometimes to inflammation in the beginning of Fever, but when occurring in the end of Fever indicates a weakness and languor; when from inflammation, leeches or V. S. when from weakness, antispasmodic and cordial medicines, as N^o 13 and 14. are to be employed.

N^o 23.

N^o 23. R Mic. panis alb. ℥iv.

Lact. vaccin. ℥vj. coq.

ad debitam consisten. sub finem adde pulv.
finap. ℥j. M. f. cataplasma. pedibus applicand.
post duodecim horas removend.

N^o 24. R Semin. finap.

Mic. panis recent. aa. p. æ.

Acet. opt. q. f. f. cataplasma.

If during the delirium the stomach is much affected with great nausea, vomiting should be encouraged.

And opiates in delirium without stupor is frequently attended with advantage.

Convulsions and subfultus tendinum, frequently attend the last stage of a slow Fever, which always indicate some injury in the brain, and are therefore commonly attended with danger.

They always indicate extreme weakness and that nature is oppressed, therefore they are removed by musk, castor, assa fætida, cordial and stimulating medicines, Madeira, port wine, and the like.

A blister to the head in these cases is attended with advantage.

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The diet of our patients in Fevers should be light and easy of digestion.

And when the Fever is gone, strength is to be acquired by gentle and moderate exercise, the Peruvian bark, and other tonic medicines.

Fevers are divided into those which arise from a general affection, and into those which arise from inflammation in a particular part.

Fevers are distinguished into continued, remittent, and intermittent; and this is a much better division than into such as continue for a certain time, as the ephamera of one day and the like.

The continued Fevers are either the inflammatory, the low nervous, or the putrid malignant or jail Fever, so called though they have remissions.

The remittent more strictly speaking are regular in their remissions, and correspond to intermittents in the return of their paroxysms. The hectic may be reduced to this head.

The intermittents are such as when the paroxysm abates altogether, gives the patient more or less interval of health, until it returns again.

O F T H E

ACUTE INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

IT first shews itself by lassitude and oppression, weakness, cold and heat alternately succeeding each other, tremors, universal pain, especially in the back, shoulders, and head.

Then a most intense and burning heat succeeds, a thirst unextinguishable, inflammation of the eyes, redness and swelling of the face, nausea, vomiting, inquietude, anxiety, pulse full and strong, skin dry, the urine high coloured, and sometimes pale; the tongue covered over with a rough, dry, brownish, and blackish crust; the blood from the arm showing the inflammatory crust; difficult breathing, costiveness, watching, delirium, stupor, coma, subsultus tendinum, hiccup, involuntary discharge of fæces, and urine, succeeded by death.

Youth is more subject to this Fever than old age, and strong fibres and dense fluids prædispose to it.

And the most frequent occasional cause is the sudden application of cold; sometimes the drinking of too much spirituous liquors.

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The prognosis depends on the violence of the symptoms.

This is a less dangerous Fever than the putrid or nervous.

If watching, delirium, coma, cold extremities, partial and cold sweating come on, the patient is in danger.

The first indication is to weaken the force of the circulation, by bleeding, according to the strength of the patient, suddenly and from a large orifice.

If the nausea is considerable, N^o 1, ought to be given; the diaphoretic course, N^o 8, &c. ought to be pursued, and costiveness to be avoided by N^o 3, &c. large quantities of warm acidulated liquors ought to be taken.

And if the symptoms mentioned as dangerous come on, and the patient's pulse and strength sink under them, blisters and sinapisms ought to be applied to the feet, and the cordial antispasmodics should be taken.

A delirium in this Fever is commonly taken off by leeches, and the application of the pediluvium.

The hiccup and subsultus tendinum to be removed by musk.

18 THE SLOW NERVOUS FEVER.

N^o 25. R Mosch. gr. vij. x.

Sacchar. alb.

G. Arab. aa. ʒfs. tritis add.

Aq. cinamom. simpl. ʒjfs. f. haust.

If this Fever degenerates into a remittent Fever, with evident remissions, and the urine deposits a sediment, the bark is to be taken in large quantities.

O F T H E

SLOW NERVOUS FEVER.

THIS Fever in its nature is in every respect opposite to the former.

It begins with a loathing of all kinds of food, slight cold fits, transitory flushing of the face, universal lassitude, such as is felt after fatigue, low spirits, headach, and drowsiness.

These are succeeded with nausea and vomiting, and towards the evening the patient becomes much worse. Heat, and headach become more violent, the pulse more frequent but weaker, breathing less free, pain along the
coro-

THE SLOW NERVOUS FEVER. 19

coronary future, with a sense of cold and stupor in the back part of the head, frequently succeeded by delirium. The patient for five or six days remains pale, drowsy, and restless, and cannot obtain sleep, the pulse frequent, unequal, sometimes intermittent, urine like whey without sediment, a white dry mucus covers the tongue, and there is little or no thirst.

The tongue frequently is dry in the middle, and surrounded by a yellow coloured margin.

About the seventh day the giddiness and pain of head becomes greater. Tinnitus aurium, vomiting, deliquium on sitting up, delirium, or rather confused dreams, and subsultus tendinum arise.

On the ninth, tenth, and eleventh days cold and general sweats frequently appear, and the strength frequently is exhausted by violent diarrhæa, while a moderate one sometimes carries off the delirium.

When the strength is exhausted the pulse is very quick, and may be said to tremble and flutter, rather than to beat. The sick become insensible and stupid.

The delirium terminates in a profound coma, and that in death.

20 THE SLOW NERVOUS FEVER.

If the deafness which occurs at the end of the fever ends in an imposthume of the ear, it is a good sign. This fever attacks people of weak nerves, lax habit of body, and poor thin blood, who have suffered great evacuations, immoderate watchings, study, or fatigue.

In the cure of this fever violent evacuations are to be avoided.

The first step is to cleanse the primæ viæ, which is done by a gentle puke.

N° 26. R Pulv. ipecacuan. gr. x.
Conserv. rosar. q. s. bolus.

If the vomit does not direct its course by the intestines, the following is frequently useful.

N° 27. R Mannæ ʒj. solve in
Aq. fontan ʒvj. adde
Tinct. rhei. ʒj. cap. coch. ij. &
rep. donec alvus solvatur.

Clysters of milk, sugar and salt, may be injected every second day, if nature prompts to stool.

The cordial and diaphoretic medicines are to be had recourse to.

N° 28.



THE SLOW NERVOUS FEVER. 21

N^o 28. R Pulv. contrayerv. comp. gr. xv.
Croc. Anglican. gr. iij.
Confect. cardiac. ℥j.

Syrup. croci q. s. f. bolus cap. quarta vel quinta
quaque hora superbibend. haust. sequent.

N^o 29. R Sal cornu cervi ℥ss.
Succ. lemonum ℥iij.
Aq. alexit. simpl. ℥jss. M. f. haust.

When the confusion and dejection of spirits are considerable, galbanum with camphire may be used, and blisters applied to the neck and back of the head.

In the subsultus tendinum musk is to be used, N^o 25. The patient for ordinary drink is to be indulged in wine whey, and now and then, as the patient's strength requires, two or three glasses of generous port ought to be taken.

When the breathing is extremely laborious, and there is an oppression at the præcordia, these are taken off by the repeated application of blisters to the arms and legs, which likewise increase the vis vitæ.

It frequently happens in this Fever that great anxiety and oppression in the præcordia precede miliary eruptions, which, altho' seldom critical, are not to be suddenly repelled.

However,

22 THE SLOW NERVOUS FEVER.

However, as they are sometimes attended with profuse sweatings that weaken the patient, by means of wine and bark they are to be moderated.

N^o 30. R Cort. Peruv. opt. pulv. ℥ij.

—— aurant. ℥jss.

Rad. serpent. virgin. ℥iij.

Croc. Anglican. ℥iv.

Coccinell. ℥ij.

Spirit vini gallici ℥ss. f. infusio clausa per dies aliquot, tres saltem quatuorve deinde coletur.

Of this one drachm to half an ounce is a dose every 6th or 8th hour.

A diarrhæa is frequently troublesome in this disease, and is to be moderated by opiates and theriaca Andromachi.

If evident remissions appear, then the bark is to be taken in considerable quantity.

The critical discharge is generally by salivation.





O F T H E

PUTRID MALIGNANT HOSPITAL

O R

J A I L F E V E R .

COLD and heat alternately succeed, but the intensity of the heat is great in proportion to the cold, pulse tense, small, frequent, and unequal, pulsations of the carotid and temporal arteries, great prostration of strength, weakness and dejection of spirits, nausea and vomiting of black bile, headach, tinnitus aurium, difficult breathing, frequent sighs, pain in the stomach and back, a difficulty in lying in any one posture, tremor, subsultus tendinum, the tongue black and dry, the lips and teeth covered with a black putrid fordes, the blood so dissolved as not to coagulate; thirst considerable, a bitter and disagreeable taste in the mouth, the urine at first pale, afterwards high-coloured, and depositing a sediment like the grounds of coffee; the sweats profuse and fœtid; stools fœtid, thickish, and bloody, small livid spots appear like flea-bites, sometimes petechiæ, and when broader and of a darker colour called Vibices, hæmorrhages from different parts of the body, apthæ, gangrenous ulcerations in the throat, hiccup, death.

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24 OF THE HOSPITAL FEVER.

The causes are improper food, moist and warm air, exhalations from corrupted animal and vegetable substances, or infectious myasmata.

It approaches to the low nervous, but in general is easily distinguished from the evident marks of putrefaction, and appearance of the eruptions.

OF THE CURE.

In this disease violent evacuations are to be avoided, but in the beginning an emetic of ipecacuan and emetic tartar is always proper; the cordial and antiseptic medicines succeed best in the cure, especially the Peruvian bark with the warm alexiterials, according to the practice of Dr. Huxham and Sir John Pringle.

N^o 31. R Rad. serpentar. Virgin. contus.

Cort. Peruv. pulv. aa. ʒij.

Coq. in aq. fontan. ℥j. ad dimidium colaturæ, adde aq. cinamom. ʒjss. syrup. e cort. auran. ʒij. M. cap. coch. ij. quarta vel sexta quaque hora.

N^o 32. R Cort. Peruv. opt. pulv. ʒij.

Flaved. aurant. Hisp. ʒjss.

Rad. serpent. Virgin. ʒij.

Croc. Anglican. ʒiv.

Coccinell. ʒij.

Spt. vin. Gall. ʒxx. f. infusio, dosis ʒj. ad ʒss. quarta vel sexta quaque hora.

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INTERMITTENT FEVERS. 25

The tincture of roses and alum whey may be drank plentifully from time to time.

The sweating sickness which raged in London in 1665, is to be referred to this head of Fever.

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INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

THE paroxysm of an intermittent Fever may be divided into three stages :

Symptoms of the First Stage.

Stage I. Yawning, a disagreeable sensation in the spine, paleness of the extremities, lassitude, weakness, a quick and small pulse, pain of the joints, back, and head, a sensation of cold, with horror, rigor, and insensibility, difficult breathing, anxiety, nausea, vomiting, great thirst, urine thin and pale.

Stage II. When these symptoms have continued a little, they become milder and heat succeeds

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ceeds the cold, the skin is red from the heat increasing, the shaking abates, the breathing is somewhat easier, the anxiety is less, the pulse is fuller and stronger, the headach is increased, and sometimes delirium comes on; the patient is restless, thirst considerable, the urine is red.

Stage III. The heat abates, the skin is softer and more moist, a sweat breaks out, the pulse becomes soft and full, breathing easy, pains abate, all the other symptoms disappear, the urine deposits a sediment, the patient falls asleep, and awakes perfectly well.

In the intervals between the fits there is commonly a pulse slower than natural, a weakness and disposition to sweat.

According to the return of paroxysm, the Fever is distinguished into quotidian, tertian, quartan, and sometimes longer intervals.

Intermittent Fevers are justly considered by Sydenham as either autumnal or vernal.

The occasional cause of these are cold and moisture, myasmata, contagion, and sudden affections of the mind, such as fear and the like.

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INTERMITTENT FEVERS. 27

Those persons who are the most subject to intermittent Fevers, are such as are endued with most sensibility, and who are subject to spasmodic diseases, those who have been weakened by previous evacuations, the epidemic constitution, or other causes.

A putrescent tendency of our fluids from retained perspiration, or too large quantities of bile in the system have been considered as the proximate cause. But it is more probable that these are only effects of the disease, and the proximate cause is to be referred to a spasmodic contraction on the surface of the body.

OF THE PROGNOSIS.

They are seldom dangerous unless when long protracted. The autumnal more dangerous and difficult of cure than the vernal.

The tertian Fever is the gentlest and shortest in its duration of any.

The quartan, especially the autumnal, is the most difficult of cure, frequently not going away until the spring.

The quotidian is frequently of long duration, and very changeable into the continued; other circumstances are likewise to be attended to.

28 INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

OF THE CURE.

The cure of intermittent Fevers may be considered as natural or artificial.

Nature cures by taking off the spasm and provoking to sweat; we assist her by the use of diluting, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic medicines; such as the saline draughts in their state of effervescence, as N^o 12, the pediluvium and semicupium.

If there are symptoms of inflammation present, V. S. must be premised, which will prevent its degeneracy into a continued Fever.

Vomits in the beginning are generally necessary to evacuate fordes, and to dispose to sweat N^o 1, 2.

Small doses of ipecacuan, without vomiting, cure some vernal intermittents.

A caution is necessary in the use of purgatives, the drastic are to be avoided. Glysters of milk and sugar, or N^o 3, 4, 5, are only to be had recourse to; and opiates ought to be given after them to take off the tendency to spasm.

During the cure, care is to be taken to avoid all the remote causes already mentioned. After the

the sweating fit care should be taken to dry the body with warm flannel, for if the body is allowed to macerate in its own sweat, cold with moisture takes place, and such a laxity is induced that the bark itself becomes unfit for the cure.

The artificial cure consists in preventing the return of the cold fit, upon which the succeeding symptoms depend.

This is not always advisable, an intermittent Fever sometimes proving critical with regard to other diseases; but if this is not the case we prevent the return of the cold fit,

1. By exciting a sweat some hours before it is expected.
2. By correcting the morbid irritability or tendency to spasm.

The first ought to be done by the gentlest sudorific regimen, by having recourse to the saline draught, decoction of sarsaparilla, and the warm bath. Others again employ heating aromatic substances, which, though sometimes successful, are always attended with danger.

The second means of preventing the return is to be more especially trusted to, and this is done either by opiates or astringents.

The

30 INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

The opiates, before the paroxysm, will frequently moderate it, but it is a practice not to be depended on. Astringents of all kinds have been used, such as alum, galls, preparations of copper, and the like.

But it is the Peruvian bark we are to have recourse to.

Before its use it is proper to premise an emetic, and sometimes a gentle stomachic purgative of rhubarb and aloes.

N^o 33. R Aq. cinamom. tenuis,
Alexeter simpl. aa. ʒvj.
Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒj.
Syr. e cort. aurant. ʒfs. M. f. haust.

The above may be taken more or less frequently, according to the duration of the interval.

It is better to repeat the dose frequently about the time the fit is expected.

If the bark should purge, that will be prevented by having recourse to a few drops of tinct. Thebaic.

The bark is taken sometimes during the cold fit, but it is observed by experience, that the cures produced are more subject to relapse.

The

INTERMITTENT FEVERS. 31

The premature use of the bark is dangerous in infarctions of the lungs, and inflammations of the viscera.

If the skin be yellow and there be any swelling of the abdomen, we should add laxative and diuretic medicines to the bark.

N^o 34. R Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒss.
Flor. chamomil. ʒij.
Sal ammon. crud. ʒj.
Syrup. e cortice aurant. q. f. f.
elect. cap. molem nuc. moschat. 4ta quaq. hora.

Many symptoms, such as dropsy, and œdematous swellings attributed to the bark, take their rise from the weakness produced by the Fever, and are often in the beginning cured by the bark.

If the intermittent verges on the inflammatory, the antiphlogistic regimen is to be pursued; if on the slow nervous fever, cordials, aromatics, snake root, myrrh, camphor, &c. are to be given, N^o 28, 31.

After the fits are gone, the use of the bark with chalybeats is to be continued, and proper exercise to prevent a relapse.

O F

INFLAMMATION IN GENERAL.

IN every inflammation of a particular part, there is a swelling, redness, pain, and for the most part a shining appearance, the pulse is quickened, there is considerable thirst, pulsation in the part affected, and the blood when drawn, gives the inflammatory crust; it however frequently happens, that symptoms of Inflammation appear in general in the system, when no particular part can be assigned as the cause, and produces inflammatory and acute Fevers, which are always attended with an increased circulation, and shews the vis vitæ to be enforced beyond its due bounds.

The topical Inflammations, when they are the primary affection, take their rise from external injuries, and sometimes from acrimony falling on particular parts from obstructed excretions.

And when the disease seems to be more general, it is often produced by cold and excess in the non-naturals.

Every Inflammation must be terminated either by resolution, suppuration, or gangrene; the most desirable termination is by resolution; for this
pur, ose

OF INFLAMMATION. 33

purpose we are to diminish the febrile impetus especially in the beginning by V. S. from a large orifice, and according to the symptoms ad deliquium animæ; as the inflammation is frequently kept up by the acrimony of the retained excretions, they are to be promoted, especially that of sweat, by small doses of tartar emetic, N^o 7, &c. succeeded by the saline draughts N^o 12. If the patient should be costive, the means employed N^o 3, 4, 5, 6, in Fever are to be then had recourse to.

The Inflammation is frequently kept up by the irritation of the part, hence the application of astringents, and sedatives, which become proper repellents.

N^o 35. R Mic. pan. q. f. coq. cum lacte ad consist. cataplas. & adde sacch. saturn. ʒss. part. dolent. applicand.

N^o 36. R Foment. c cicuta, ℥j.
Farin. avenac. q. f.
Ol. olivar. ʒij. M. f. cataplas. .

N^o 37. R Aceti acerrimi, ℥j.
Coq. ad consist. idoneam cum q. f. farin. avenac. et adde ol. olivar. ʒvj.

If the evacuations produced have been such as to weaken the patient, and dispose him to a low fever, the means employed in supporting nature

E by

34 OF INFLAMMATION.

by cordials, *sal c. c. Castor. contrayerva* and the like, are to be pursued.

If the symptoms of Inflammation do not cease, and it becomes advisable to produce suppuration, this is brought about by the external application of fomentations, cataplasms, and liniments, which by relaxing and taking off tension frequently favour a suppuration, and if suppuration be proper when the Inflammation is not sufficient to carry it on, the animal powers must be increased by cordials and full diet.

N^o 38. R *Mic. pan. recent. q. v.*
Lact. vaccin. q. f. coq. ad idoneam
consistent. & adde ol. olivar. ʒij. vel iij. f. Ca-
taplasma emolliens.

N^o 39. R *Rad. lilior. alb.*
 —Cep.
Caricarum aa. ʒj.
Pulv. fem. lin. ʒss. coque in Aq.
fontan. q. f. ad mollitudinem idoneam, & adde
pic. Burgund. ʒj.

N^o 40. R *Ol. amygdal.*
Spt. salin. ammon. aa. ʒj. M. f.
liniment.

The symptoms which precede suppuration are frequently very acute pain in the part, and when there

there is a general affection, shiverings and cold fits.

When there is any danger of a mortification coming on, then the pain of the part very suddenly abates, and the tumor assumes a brownish colour.

The skin about it is loose, the impression of the finger is left, it loses all sense and becomes livid.

Pustules appear, which contain a yellowish ichor, and about their base they are black. The skin, and parts under it, are corrupted, black, cold, deprived of sense, and converted into a foetid gangrenous sanies. The gangrene spreads and affects the neighbouring parts; cold sweats appear; the pulse is small and quick; hiccup, succeeded by death.

A gangrene of internal parts is seldom cured.

Of external parts, if arising from an internal cause, is attended with more danger.

If the patient be young and healthy there is less danger; if old and feeble, the contrary.

To prevent its spreading, scarification must be employed.

36 OF A PHRENITIS.

Fomentations of antiseptic and stimulating medicines.

N^o 41. R Fol. abrotan. fccat.

Abfynth. M. fccat.

Flor. chamomeli fccat. aa. ʒj.

Aq. fontan. ℥vj.

Coq. paululum & cola.

To every pound of the above decoction let half an ounce of oil of turpentine, and an ounce of tincture of myrrh be added, and the part be frequently fomented with it.

The patient is to take the bark in large quantities, in form of decoction, with the tincture added to it, and likewise in substance. His strength is to be supported by cordials and wine.

A description and method of cure of the Scirrhus will occur under a different head.

OF A

PHRENITIS.

A Phrenitis, is an acute inflammatory fever, arising from an inflammation of the brain or its membranes, attended with head-ach,

ach, an early delirium with fierceness, and inflammation of the eyes.

It is either idiopathic or symptomatic.

The general causes of inflammation may give rise to it.

The cure consists in early evacuations by bleeding and antiphlogistic purgatives.

N^o 42. R Pulv. camphor. ℥j.

Sal. sedat. Homberg.

Sal. nitri. aa. ʒss.

G. Arabic. ʒj. tritis simul, adde

Aq. cinamom. simpl. ʒvj.

Syrup. e cort. aurant. ʒss. f. emul-

sio. ʒj. vel ʒij. omni quarta hor. sumend.

If the symptoms do not give way to the above practice, blisters are to be applied to the head, and sinapisms to the feet, both which are more especially indicated when the disease is symptomatic.

The general cure of inflammation must be here attended to.

In some cases it may be necessary to have recourse to opiates.

OF THE
INFLAMMATORY
SORE THROAT.

IN this disease, the pharynx, tonsils, uvula and velum pendulum palati are frequently inflamed, and the inflammation is attended with a pain and difficulty of swallowing; sometimes the breathing is even affected, and fever for the most part accompanies these symptoms.

A resolution of the inflammation is here to be attempted by bleeding, either topical or general.

The use of gargarisms are extremely proper.

N^o 43. R Decoct. pectoral. ℥viij.
Tinct. rosar. ℥ij.
Mel. rosac. ℥j. M.

The following liniment applied externally, frequently affords immediate relief.

N^o 44. R Ol. amygdal. ℥jfs.
Camphor. pulv. ℥fs.
Spt. fal. Ammon. cum calce viva,
℥fs. M. Blisters

PUTRID SORE THROAT. 39

Blisters are frequently proper.

The sudorific and antimonial course, N^o 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, ought to be pursued.

The general cure of inflammation ought to be here attended to.

If the inflammation should advance to suppuration, it may be useful to promote it by applying the steams of warm water, and washing the parts with pectoral decoction, and tincture of myrrh.

OF THE

PUTRID MALIGNANT,

OR

ULCERATED SORE THROAT.

THE inflammation is here more of the erysipelatous kind, and attended with ulcerations.

Symptoms of a putrid fever accompany it, and it therefore demands a method of cure very different from the former.

Bleeding

40 PUTRID SORE THROAT.

Bleeding or other evacuations are here seldom proper.

The cure is performed by the internal use of cordial, stimulating, and antiseptic substances.

An emetic in the beginning of this disease is extremely proper.

N^o 45. R Caricarum ℥j.
Rad. contrayerv. pulv. ℥ss.
Coq. in aq. fontan. q. s. ad colat.
℥xij. et adde acet. opt. ℥j. M. f. gargarisma.

N^o 46. R Aq. hordeat. ℥viij.
Acet. vin. alb. ℥j.
Mel. rosac. ℥ss.
Tinct. myrrh. ℥ij.
——Aromat. ℥j. M. f. gargarism.
antiseptic.

It is frequently necessary to apply blisters to the throat.

And the same method of cure, that is observed in the putrid fever, N^o 31, and N^o 32, is here to be pursued.

O F T H E

P E R I P N E U M O N Y.

TH E Peripneumony is an inflammation of the lungs attended with acute fever, difficult breathing, pain in the breast, cough, and a soft pulse.

The most desirable method of terminating this disease is by resolution.

This is to be done by V. S. repeated according to the violence and urgency of the symptoms require.

The external application of blisters are afterwards to be had recourse to.

Antiphlogistic purgatives, N^o 5, 6, or emollient glysters, N^o 3, 4, are commonly necessary.

And to assist nature in promoting expectoration the following medicines are to be employed.

N^o 47. R Sper. ceti ℥j. (mucilag. g. Arab. solut.)

Nitri gr. v.

Aq. menth. vulg. simpl. ℥ij.

Syrup. balsam. ℥j. f. haut.

F

The

42 THE PERIPNEUMONY.

The pectoral decoction Pharm. Lond. may be drank ad libitum.

If the expectoration is copious, well concocted and of a yellow colour, especially if streaked with blood, it is a salutary sign.

If a gentle sweat comes on, with a sediment in the urine, the symptoms generally abate.

The steams of warm water received into the lungs will frequently afford relief.

If the inflammation suppurates in the interior part of the lungs, a phthisis pulmonalis is frequently produced. If on the more external parts, and the matter communicating with the external cavity, an empyema is produced.

The true peripneumony, when injudiciously treated by too violent evacuations, is sometimes converted into the BASTARD PERIPNEUMONY, which is a disease attended with difficulty of breathing, and fever, the pulse small, and other symptoms of a debilitated vis vitæ.

The cure is to be performed by gentle emetics and stomachic purgatives.

N^o 48. R Aq. fontan. ʒj.
Sal C. C. ʒj.
Sperm. ceti ʒss.
Syrup. balsam. ʒj. f. haust. quarta
quaque hora sumend. N^o 49.

For a pain in the Breast & a Cough
℞ Calomel ℥ ij
Opium . . . ℥ m. f. Pil. Vigint.
Cap: j omni nocte. —

℞ Lac. ammon. ℥ 4
℞g. ammon. ℥ ij
℞ Bals. Tolu. }
Scill. . . } a ℥ ij
Opus. . . }

Cap. Coch. un. Argent. Sup. —

THE PERIPNEUMONY. 43

N^o 49. R Lact. ammon. ℥j.
 Aq. alexit. simpl. 3v.
 Sperm. ceti (solut. g. Arab.) ℥j.
 Sal C. C. ℥ss.
 Oxymel. scillitic. 3jfs M. f. haust.

N^o 50. R Aq. cinamom. ten. 3jfs.
 Flor. benzoin. gr. v.
 Vin. ipecacuan.
 Syrup. croci aa. 3j. M. f. haust.

Blisters are here frequently necessary.

The cough when urgent is to be abated by opiates.

And if there is any disposition to œdematous swellings, the internal use of the millepedes, and other mild diuretics are to be had recourse to.

N^o 51. R Acet. scillitic. 3j.
 Aq. menth. vulgar. 3v.
 Syrup. zinzib. 3j. f. mixtura
 coch. j. pro dosi.

The habit of body to be afterwards strengthened by bark and chalybeats.

OF A
P L E U R I S Y.

AN inflammation of the pleura, attended with an acute fever, and pain in the side, difficult and painful respiration: the pulse is commonly hard, and in the beginning of the disease, a dry cough without expectoration.

The inflammation soon spreads on the surface of the lungs.

The cure to be attempted by resolution, and it will be readily understood, from what has been said on the subject of peripneumony. Bleeding, blisters, antiphlogistic purgatives, antimonials, saline draughts, and the expectorating medicines, N^o 47, are to be employed.

If the pericardium is affected with inflammation, the pain is less acute, and seated more deeply; the pulse intermits, and palpitation is frequent. If the diaphragm is inflamed the disease is called a PARAPHRENITIS; the pain is more acute, and chiefly on the bastard ribs and lower vertebræ; attended with hiccup, delirium, and convulsions. The same treatment as in the Pleurisy becomes necessary.

And if the patient, in either disease, sinks, N^o 15, 48, are to be had recourse to.

O F A

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

THIS disease is attended with a wasting of the body, hectic fever, cough and purulent spitting from an ulcer of the lungs.

Those of a narrow chest, high shoulders, and long neck, are the most subject to it.

It is frequently hereditary, and arises from a scrophulous habit.

It likewise frequently follows hæmoptoe and catarrhs that are neglected in their beginning.

Peripneumony and pleurisy terminate sometimes in this disease.

It begins with a cough, increased heat, pain of the breast, oppression in breathing, especially on the least motion, spitting considerable, and frequently bloody, salt taste in the mouth, prostration of strength and appetite, nausea and vomiting after meals, pulse quick and small, the spitings are purulent, exacerbations of fever towards the evening, colliquative sweats in the morning, diarrhæa, heat in the palms of the hands, the face flushes after meals, the functions
lan-

languish, the eyes become hollow, facies hippocratica ensues and death.

The prognosis depends on the state of the disease, the causes, whether hereditary or others, that have given rise to it, the season of the year, and climate in which our patient lives.

In the beginning, the cure is to be attempted by small and repeated bleedings.

If it arises from hæmoptoe, the general antiphlogistic course, mentioned under that disease, must be pursued.

The tincture of roses may be drank ad libitum.

The external application of blisters are frequently necessary.

When the cough is violent in the night, it is to be palliated by opiates.

The patient may drink large quantities of a mucilaginous liquor, as of G. Arab. and althea.

Emetics are sometimes necessary, and the patient should live chiefly on a milk diet, and use gentle exercise, avoiding cold and fatigue.

Sometimes the symptoms will abate in the winter, and break out in the spring with more violence;

violence; during the winter therefore cold is to be avoided, and if the oppression of the breathing and cough is not troublesome, the use of the cold bath, and Chalybeat and Bristol waters are often proper.

If the disease is purely scrophulous, it is frequently cured by the bark, joined to expectorating medicines.

If there is ulceration in the lungs, gentle exercise, sea voyages, a light vegetable diet, and the free use of butter-milk, greatly promote its healing.

Colliquative sweats, which weaken the patient, are restrained by elixir of vitriol and the bark.

Violent diarrhæas are checked by opiates.

O F A N
I N F L A M M A T I O N
O F T H E
S T O M A C H A N D I N T E S T I N E S .

THIS disease is attended with fixed and acute pain, internal heat, the pulse is frequent and contracted, there is great anxiety and vomiting.

In this disease the patient receives immediate relief from bleeding, and the pulse becomes fuller and less frequent.

Fomentations are to be externally applied.

N^o 52. R Fol. malv.

Flor. chamomel. aa. ʒj.

Aq. fontan. ℥vj. coque ad ℥iij.
& cola.

The external application of camphorated oil and blisters are frequently proper.

Emollient glysters are to be employed.

N^o 53.



- N^o 53. R Lact. vaccin. ℥ss.
 Sacchar. rubri,
 Ol. olivar. aa. ℥j. m. f. enema
 Repet. pro re nata.
- N^o 54. R Ol. Palmæ ℥jss.
 Vitel. unius ovi probe subactis,
 adde
 Lact. vaccin. ℥ss. m. f. enema.

The patient should drink mucilaginous liquors in large quantities, and the following frequently affords relief.

- N^o 55. R Pulv. camphor. gr. vij.
 Mucilag. g. tragacanth. q. f.
 Nitri grav. ℥ss.
 Aq. cinamom. simpl. ℥jss. f.
 haust.

OF THE ILIAC PASSION.

THIS disease is attended with acute pain, costiveness, distension of the umbilical region, flatulency, eructations, nausea, vomiting. at first bilious, afterwards the fæces are discharged

50 THE ILIAC PASSION.

charged by the mouth. These symptoms arise from an intersusceptio intestinorum.

The symptoms of inflammation are to be removed by the method already proposed.

Gentle purgatives are frequently ineffectual.

N^o 56. R Vin. aloetic. alcalin.
Aq. cinamom. ten. aa. ℥j.
Tinct. rhei. spt. ℥ij. m. f. haust.

Crude mercury is frequently recommended, which is supposed to act from its gravity.

N^o 57. R Sal. cathart. amar. ℥jss. solve in
Aq. fervent. ℥xij. dof coch. ij.
Omni hora donec solvatur alvus.

The following should be given along with the purgative.

N^o 58. R Ol. amygdal. ℥j.
Tinct. thebaic. gutt. xxx.
Ol. anisi q. v. m. f. haust.

It is frequently necessary to remove costiveness by injecting into the anus the fumes of tobacco, and sometimes the throwing cold water on the body will promote a discharge by stool.

OF AN
INFLAMMATION
OF THE
LIVER.

IF the inflammation is in the concave part of the liver, the pain is obtuse, together with a sense of weight in the right hypochondrium; there is heat and anxiety about the præcordia, the pulse is not much quickened.

If the inflammation be in the convex part, the pain is more acute, and the breathing is frequently affected.

This disease, if properly treated, and taken in the beginning, is seldom dangerous.

The most favourable termination is by resolution.

This is effected by bleeding, according to the violence of the symptoms, either general or topical, and the external application of blisters.

52 INFLAMMATION OF LIVER.

The belly is to be kept open by antiphlogistic purgatives, or emollient glysters, N° 3, 4, 5, 6, fomentations may be employed, as N° 52.

If suppuration should come on it is dangerous, but sometimes the matter points outwardly, the ulcer is healed, and the hectic fever, from the absorption, is either prevented or cured by the bark, N° 33, to which a few drops of elixir vi-trioli may be added.

In a scirrhus of the liver we must have recourse to the internal and external use of hemlock; the expressed juice is the most certain preparation, which at first may be taken in a dose of a tea-spoonful, and gradually increased.

It may be kept during the winter in a cool place, with a little oil, or spirit of wine, on its surface.



OF AN
INFLAMMATION
OF THE
KIDNEY.

IT is attended with a sense of heat and an acute pain in the region of the kidney, strangury, vomiting, and numbness in the thigh of the affected side.

It should be distinguished from a cholic.

It may arise from the general causes of inflammation, from the acrimony of urine, or the presence of stones.

The resolution of the inflammation is to be attempted by bleeding, the external application of blisters, fomentations, emollient glysters, and the drinking large quantities of barley water, and the mucilage of gum Arabic.

If there is little fever opiates may on some occasions be employed to abate the pain; the warm bath is frequently proper, and both will promote the passage of stones through the ureters.

54 INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEY.

N^o 59. R Aquæ hordeat. ℥ij.

G. Arabic. ʒj.

Coq. parum et cola pro potu commun.

N^o 60. R Ol. amygdal. ʒj.

G. Arabic. ʒj.

Syrup. balsamic. ʒfs. diu tritis,
adde

Aq. menth. vulg. simpl. ʒviij. f.
mixtura

Cap. cochl. j. vel ij. omni hora.

N^o 61. R Elixir. paregoric. ʒj.

Aq. hordeat. ʒj. m. f. hauſt.

If a suppuration comes on, the bark is to be had recourse to, with a milk diet, and every thing irritating is to be avoided.

Easy stools are to be acquired by

N^o 62. R Mannæ ʒfs. solve in

Aq. fontan. ʒiv. adde

Ol. amygd. ʒfs. m. f. hauſt.

Sexta quaque hora ſumend.

The inflammation of the bladder, or the uterus, is to be treated in the ſame way; the internal uſe of camphor in inflammations of the urinary and genital parts is very proper.



O F A
S T R A N G U R Y.

A Strangury is attended with a considerable pain in making urine, which is discharged in small quantities at a time, with a violent tenesmus, and most frequently arises from an inflammation in the neck of the bladder, or an abrasion of the mucus, which defends the bladder from the acrimony of the urine.

The drinking N^o 59, or emulsions of almonds with camphor and nitre are proper.

O F
R H E U M A T I S M.

IT is divided into the acute and chronic.

In the former the pains are attended with a considerable degree of fever; in the latter there is none.

The

The joints, the wrists and knees more especially, are affected with pain, attended frequently with inflammation and tumour.

It should be distinguished from the gout and venereal pains.

When the fever is of the acute inflammatory kind, bleeding, and the gentle diaphoretic course are to be employed, N^o 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Topical bleedings, either by leeches or cupping-glasses, after a general bleeding, are frequently useful.

When the fever is moderate, and pains severe, the following is proper :

N^o 63. R Extract. thebaic. gr. iij.
 Pulv. ipecacuan. gr. iv.
 Nitri,
 Tart. vitriol. aa. gr. viij.
 Syrup. croci q. s. f. bolus.

When the pains are attended with no fever, and more especially if they are confined to a particular part, blisters are to be applied, which are to be healed up as soon as possible, N^o 40.

N^o 64. R Aq. fontan. ℥jfs.
 —alex. fpt. ʒj.
 Sal C. C. ℥fs—℥j.
 Syrup. croci, m. f. haust.

Quarta vel sexta quaque hora sumend.

N^o 65. R Gum guaiac. ℥j. solve vit. ovi,
 Aq. cinamom. ten.
 —fontan. aa. ʒvj.
 Tinct. guaiac. volat. ʒj.
 Syrup. croci ʒjfs. m. f. haust.

N^o 66. R Elix. paregoric. ʒj.
 Julep. e camphora ʒj.
 Vin. antimon. ʒj. m. f. haust.

Quinta quaque hora sumend.

If the disease intermits, and on its return is preceded by any febrile paroxysm, the bark, N^o 33, is to be given.

Chronic rheumatisms sometimes degenerate into palsy, and when there is any loss of motion electricity frequently cures.

O F T H E

G O U T.

SOME days before the gout appears in the foot, the patient generally feels symptoms of indigestion, crudities and flatulency in his stomach, sometimes an immoderate desire for venery and confused dreams. About two o'clock in the morning, the patient is attacked with violent pain in the great toe, giving a sensation as if the ligaments, or tendo Achillis, were lacerated.

The fit is carried off in the morning by a gentle sweat.

The fit is more or less severe, and more or less durable, according to the age and constitution of the patient.

It is curable when the disease confines itself to the extremities, but when the viscera are affected with it, then all that can for the most part be done is to palliate and relieve the patient, for the stomach and other viscera are rendered so infirm by it, as not to perform their offices properly.

It should be distinguished from rheumatism.

Those





Those of a full habit of body, the plethoric, the luxuriant, the rich, the ingenious, and those who live a sedentary life, are the common subjects of it.

Cold and moisture, violent study, affections of the mind, and excessive venery, frequently give rise to it.

The cure consists in strengthening the organs of digestion, and keeping up a due inflammation on the extremities.

Vomits are sometimes proper, when there is nausea, eructations, and the lungs oppressed.

N^o 67, R Pulv. ipecacuan. gr. xv—℞j.
 Aq. cinamom. fpt.
 —Alexit. simpl. ad ℥ss. f.
 haust.

The patient should drink an infusion of chamomile flowers along with it.

If the patient has lived freely, after the operation of the vomit, he should drink a few glasses of generous wine; such as Madeira or Port.

In an arthritic colic an infusion of chamomile flowers, with Madeira, is proper, and sometimes opiates may be necessary, but they should be sparingly used.

The diaphoretic and cordial course are to be tried to throw the fit on the extremities.

N^o 68. R Sal C. C. gr. x.
 Aq. cinamom. simpl. ℥ij.
 Tinct. guaiac. volat. aa. ʒj.
 Syrup. zinziber. ʒfs. f. haust.

Canary and Madeira wines are the best cordials.

The application of blisters to the feet are, upon some occasions, allowable; and to moderate inflammation there, when too violent, leeches are to be employed.

The feet should be kept warm by means of oil-cloth.

In some cases a course of bitters become proper.

N^o 69. R Centaur. min. summit. manip. j.
 Cort. aurant. ʒij.
 Vin. alb. ℥ij. infunde per 24
 horas et cola. dosis ʒj.

The constant use of astringent substances more especially the Duke of Portland's powder has frequently killed the patient, by throwing the gout upon the vital parts.

The

The cure of the gout depends very much on a well-regulated diet, and a proper attention to the non-naturals.

If the patient is young and plethoric, a milk diet, with proper exercise, is the best; if advanced in years, and much weakened by it, and if accustomed to high living, then the animal diet, with the moderate use of wine, becomes necessary, avoiding the more flatulent vegetable substances.

The use of chalybeate waters in these cases is very proper.

Cold and moisture are to be avoided.

If the paroxysms of the gout are regular in their return, and preceded with any degree of fever, the bark may sometimes be used.

We ought to avoid the external application of repellents as dangerous.

O F T H E S M A L L - P O X.

A Fever, sometimes of the inflammatory, and sometimes of the putrid kind, precedes and accompanies the eruption.

They are to be considered as distinct or confluent.

In the distinct small-pox the fever goes off after the eruption; in the confluent it is only abated.

The eruptions appear sooner or later after the first attack of the fever, according to the nature and violence of the symptoms.

They should be distinguished from the chicken pox and other eruptions of a spurious kind, by attending to the course of the disease, and the duration of the pustules.

The cure of the small-pox consists in moderating the fever, the proper application of fresh and cold air, and the keeping the belly regular.

In the natural small-pox, when the body has not been properly prepared, bleeding may sometimes

times be necessary during the fever, and an emetic ought generally to be prescribed.

The belly ought to be kept open by gentle eccoprotics, as N^o 5, 6.

The patient ought to avoid every irritating and stimulating application.

If the throat is sore he may use the following:

N^o 70. R Tinct. rosar. ℥viiij.
Mel. rosac. ℥ij. m. f. gargarism.

The external application of blisters to the throat becomes sometimes necessary. Or the following:

N^o 71. R Ol. olivar. ℥j.
—camphor. gr. xx. solve
Sp. fal vol. ammon. ℥ij. m. lini-
ment
Extern. applicand.

For common drink the patient should take large quantities of diluting acids.

N^o 72. R Spt. vitr. dulc.
—marin. dulc. aa. p. æ.
Aqua tepid. q. f. f. mixtura
grata aciditatis pro potu communi.

If

64 OF THE SMALL-POX.

If the pustules do not suppurate kindly, and if there are petechiæ between their interstices, with other symptoms of putrefaction and weakness, the bark is to be employed.

N^o 73. R Cort. Peruv. ʒj.
Extract. liquorit. ʒij. affunde
Aq. bullient. ℥ij. et adde
Elix. vitriol. q. f. ad gratam aciditatem cap. ʒj vel ʒij. omni hora.

If the bark should purge it may be restrained by opiates.

If the cough and restlessness is considerable, a paretic ought to be taken in the evening, and the suppuration will be thereby promoted.

N^o 74. R Elix. paretic. gtt. xxx. ad ʒjss.
Aq. cinamom. simpl. ʒj. f. haust.

If peripneumonic symptoms should come on, they are to be removed by blisters, and are frequently by oxymel. scilliticum, and ammoniacal mixtures.

Emetics of ipecacuan are proper for this purpose.

If there are symptoms of inflammation in any period of the disease, bleeding is to be used.

After



OF THE SMALL-POX. 65

After the disease is over, three or four doses of gentle purgatives are to be employed.

N^o 75. R Sal cathart. glauber. ʒvj. ad ʒj.
Mannæ ʒfs. solve in
Aq. pur. ʒvj.
Tinct. cardamom. ʒj. m. cap.
haust. sing. donec alvus solvatur.

N^o 76. R Infus. fenæ limon. ʒijfs.
Tinct. cardamom. ʒfs.
Mannæ ʒfs.
Solve ut f. haust.

In small-pox from inoculation we are seldom subject to the confluent kind, or any dangerous symptoms.

Advantages from inoculation consist in the choice of our subject, the reducing the body by preparation, and the external application of cold.

Care should be taken that the chicken-pock be not propagated by inoculation, instead of the natural small-pox.

And that the eruptions be allowed to go through their regular course, otherwise the body is not secured against a fresh infection.

O F T H E
M E A S L E S.

THE measles are attended with more inflammatory symptoms than the small-pox, and the antiphlogistic practice must be more especially put in execution.

Besides the fever, there commonly precedes the eruption, sneezing and a flow of tears. The eruption and efflorescence is hardly above the skin.

The most dangerous symptom in this disease is a peripneumony, which frequently attends or supervenes it; bleeding is the most effectual method of removing it; sometimes the application of blisters becomes necessary.

And the antimonial diaphoretic course is extremely useful.

If the cough should be very urgent, it is sometimes cured by a vomit, or the following:

N^o 77. R Aq. fontan. ℥iv.
 Sal C. C. vol. ʒj.
 —nitri ʒfs.
 Ol. amygd. dulc. ʒj.
 Syrup. balsam. ʒfs. m.
 Cap. coch. ij. subinde.

And

OF THE DYSENTERY. 67

And towards the end of the disease, when the symptoms of the inflammation are abated, if the cough continue troublesome, the elix. paregoric. may be added, or other mild opiates.

OF THE DYSENTERY.

IN the dysentery there is frequent purging, with tenesmus, griping, and the stools are often bloody.

It is a contagious disease, and constantly attended with fever; which, for the most part, is of the putrid kind.

The causes of dysentery are obstructed perspiration, from cold and moisture, contagious myasmata, and improper diet.

The cure consists in evacuating the putrid and contagious fordes, in promoting perspiration, and in abating pain.

If there are symptoms of inflammation in the beginning it may sometimes be necessary to bleed.

68 OF THE DYSENTERY.

An emetic of ipecacuan and tart. emetic, N° 1, ought to be given.

Afterwards the ipecacuan may be given in doses of two or three grains, or five grains, in which quantity it generally promotes perspiration.

N° 78. R Tart. emet. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
vel

Pulv. ipecac. gr. v.

Elix. parégoric. ℥j.

Aq. menth. piper. simpl. ℥j. f.
haust. Anodyn. sudorific.

It is frequently proper to expel hardened fæces by a purgative.

N° 79. R Rhabarb. gr. xij—℥j.

Spec. aromat. gr. iij.

Tinct. thebaïc. gr. xv.

Syrup. e cort. aurant. q. f. ut f.
bol.

Nocte hor. decubitus sumend.

N° 80. R Pulv. rhei. ℥j.

Calomel ppt. gr. v.

Conserv. rosar. q. f. f. bolus.

N° 81.

OF THE DYSENTERY. 69

N° 81. R Mann. opt. \mathfrak{z} ss. tere in mort.
marm. cum

Vitell. òvi, \mathfrak{z} j.

Ol. olivar. \mathfrak{z} vj. addendo paulatim

Sal cathart. amar. \mathfrak{z} j. in unc. \mathfrak{z} iiij.

Aq. fontan. solut. m. pro hauſt.

N° 82. R Mann. opt. \mathfrak{z} ij.

Sal glauber. \mathfrak{z} j. ſolve in

Aq. fontan. \mathfrak{z} ij.

Cap. \mathfrak{z} iv. omni hora donec alvus
ſolvatur.

If the tenefmus and griping be violent, it will be neceſſary to have recourſe to opiates, and the following clyſter is extremely proper :

N° 83. R Decoct. commun. \mathfrak{z} x.

Ol. olivar. \mathfrak{z} ij.

Tinct. thebaic. \mathfrak{z} ſs— \mathfrak{z} j. f. enema.

If the pain of the inteſtines confines itſelf to a particular part, a bliſter is frequently proper.

The patient ſhould drink large quantities of mucilaginous liquors, G. Arabic, ſago, and aloop.

N° 84.

70 OF THE DYSENTERY.

N^o 84. R Amyl. pulv.

Arabic. g. pulv. aa. ℥ss.

coque parum ex aquæ fontanæ ℥xvj. et admisce
aq. cinamom. simp. ℥j.

Sacchar. alb. ℥ss.

Dentur subinde cochl. iv. vel plura.

N^o 85. R Ceræ flav. ras. ℥jss.

Sapon. hispan. dur. ras. ℥j.

Aq. fontan. ℥j.

Liquefcent levi igne assidue agitando, donec in
unum coeunt; dein effundatur liquor in mortar.
lapid. sensim admiscendo

Aq. fontan. ℥vij.

Aq. e nuc. moschat. ℥j. ut f.
emulso.

When the flux continues till the strength is
much impaired and the pulse sinks, N^o 15, 31,
are to be employed.

N^o 86. R Rad. serpentar. virgin. contus. ℥ij.

Coque ex aq. fontan. ℥xij. ad ℥viij.

Adjiciendo sub finem coctionis

Theraic. andromach. ℥j. m.

Cap. ℥ij. omni quarta hora.

Astringents become necessary when the
symptoms of fever are gone, and evacuations
have been properly employed.

N^o 87.

OF THE DYSENTERY. 71

N° 87. R Cortic. rad. simaroub. contus. 3vj.
vel 3j.

Coque ex aq. fontan. ℥jss ad ℥j.

Colaturæ, de qua sumantur quater
die cochl. iv.

Lime water in this stage of the disease is frequently employed with advantage.

To prevent a relapse the patient should live in a pure air, on a milk diet, use moderate exercise, and avoid cold.

A diarrhæa is a more moderate disease, with little or no fever, and is never contagious.

A vomit of ipecacuan, succeeded by small doses of it, as a diaphoretic and a stomachic purgative, is generally sufficient to cure the disease when recent.

N° 88. R Tinct. Rh. vinos.

—sacæ, aa. 3j. f. haust. purgans.

If the disease is continued from weakness of the intestines, then the astringent course, N° 16, 17, 18, are to be employed.

N° 89.

72 OF THE DYSENTERY.

N° 89. R Terr. Japonic. ʒss.

Aq. fontan. ℥j. coq. ad ʒvj. depur. per subsid. adde

Aq. cinamom. spt. ʒij.

Syrup. e mecon. ʒj. dof. ʒj.

N° 90. R Lign. campachens. ras. ʒij. coq.

ex aq. fontan. q. s. ad colatur.

℥j. adde

Tinct. Japonic. ʒj.

Tinct. thebaic. gtt. xxx.

Syrup. e cort. aurant. ʒss. m. cap.

cochl. iv. quarta quaque hora,
vel urgente Diarrhæa.

The bark, with opiates to prevent its running off by stool, is extremely proper, and the patient ought to avoid flatulent diet, or weak acid wine.



O F A
CHOLERA MORBUS.

THIS disease is accompanied with a discharge of bile by vomiting and purging, attended with acute pain in the umbilical region, considerable heat, and thirst, and the pulse greatly quickened.

It arises from an increased secretion and acrimony of the bile, occasioned by an improper diet, and the eating too great quantities of fruit, such as cherries, cucumbers, and the like.

The first indication of cure is to promote the vomiting, and to dilute the bile.

This is done by drinking decoctions of the crust of bread, water-gruel, and chicken broth.

Emollient and oily clysters ought to be employed, N^o 3, 4.

Afterwards the urgent symptoms must be palliated by N^o 58.

An opiate and a purgative in this disease are joined with advantage.

K

N^o 92.

N^o 92. R Pulv. rhabarb. gr. x.
 Tinct. thebaic. gtt. xx. M. f.
 bolus repetend. ut opus erit.

N^o 93. R Sal absinth. ℥j.
 Succ. limonum ʒfs.
 Aq. cinam. tenuis ʒj.
 —menth. fpt. ʒj.
 Tinct. thebaic. gtt. vj. f. haust.
 quarta vel sexta quaque hora sumend.

OF AN

HÆMOPTOE AND OTHER HÆ-
MORRHAGES.

IN the hæmoptoe there is an evacuation of florid blood, frequently mixed with air bubbles from the injured vessels of the lungs.

It should be distinguished from a discharge of blood from the mouth, throat, or stomach.

It is always dangerous in this country, from the instability of the climate.

It

AND OTHER HÆMORRHAGES. 75

It is frequently hereditary, arising from an improper conformation of parts. (Vid. Phthisis Pulmonalis.)

Youth from eighteen to twenty-five are more especially subject to it, and it frequently terminates in consumption.

The cure consists in lessening the quantity of blood, and taking off the determination from the lungs.

Repeated bleeding from the arm, in small quantities at a time, is necessary.

The patient should use little exercise.—His common drink should be acidulated liquors, such as the Tinct. Rosar. and the like.—Small doses of Nitre, if the stomach will bear them, will moderate the discharge.

All acrid and irritating substances are to be avoided.

The patient is to live on a milk diet, and vegetables of easy digestion.

If the hæmoptoe be owing to suppressed evacuations, as the menses, or the like, they are to be restored.

76 OF AN HÆMOPTOE, &c.

The gentle diaphoretic course ought to be employed in this as in other hæmorrhages, and upon this is founded the use of ipecacuan, and the preparations of antimony in this disease, N° 8, 9, 10, the vitrum ceratum antimonii has been most frequently employed.

The belly should be kept regularly open by mild purgatives or glysters, N° 5, 6.

If the discharge is periodical and attended with fever, then the bark with elix. vitriol. is proper.

When the discharge is considerable with little or no fever, astringents are to be employed.

N° 94. R Tinct. saturnin. ʒj.
Cap. gtt. xl—lx. bis terve de
die ex quovis vehiculo.

N° 95. R Alum.
Terr. japonic. aa. p. æ. dof. ʒj.

vel

N° 96. R Alum. rupei ʒfs.
Sang. draconis ʒij. m. f. pulv.
itypticus dof. ʒj.

O F T H E
A S T H M A.

AN Asthma is a difficult and laborious breathing, attended with a fear and danger of suffocation.

It is either periodical or continued.

The latter is called the pituitous Asthma, and old persons are especially subject to it.

The former is called the spasmodical, and those of an irritable habit are chiefly predisposed to it.

They should be distinguished from one another.

They are often hereditary diseases, and an exposure to cold or moisture, and sudden vicissitudes of weather favour the attack.

In the spasmodical Asthma—The pediluvium will often remove the fit.

The antispasmodic medicines are frequently useful.

N^o 97. R Julep. e moscho ℥j.
 Tinct. thebaic. gtt. xx. pro haustu
 instante paroxysmo.

N^o 98. R Tinct. assafoetid.
 ———castor. ad ℥ss.
 ———valerian. sylvestr. ℥j. m. cap.
 gtt. xx. vel xxx. quovis vehiculo.

A tea-spoonful of Æther is extremely proper.

Small doses of Ipecacuan are frequently useful.

N^o 99. R Sperm. cæti gr. xv.
 G. ammon. gr. x.
 Sal C. C. gr. vij.
 Syrup. cort. aurant. q. f. f. bolus.

To strengthen the system the bark with chalybeats, and proper exercise, ought to be taken.

If it arises from suppressed evacuations, blisters and setons are sometimes employed.

Cold, moisture, and violent passions are to be avoided.

In the cure of the pituitous Asthma, expectorating medicines, with mild diuretics, are more especially employed.

Sy. Pul. Khaton 77 Pul. Darap. 76 St.
anis. f + x Syr. Zingib.: q. s. f. Pul.
St. Lb. Linnæi: ij salij bis in die Sept.

Consumption of the rings

My. Petroleum: Zij Pul. Gum. arabic. g. v. f.
Dilute H. 24 Cal: is ter in die

An emetic of ipecacuan is from time to time proper to promote the expectoration.

N^o 100. R Lact. ammon. ℥iv.
Syrup. scillitic. ℥iij. m. f. julep.
Cochl. j. pro dosi urgente paroxysmo.

N^o 101. R Aq. alexit. simpl. ℥x.
————— fpt. ℥ij.
Sacchar. purifs. ℥iij.
Spt. fal ammon. ℥j.
Ol. olivar. ℥iv. f. julep.
Cochl. iij. ter die.

If there are any dropfical complaints, such as swelled legs and scarcity of urine,

N^o 102. R Rad. gentian ℥fs.
Cort. aurant. ℥ij.
Rad. zedoar. ℥j.
Infunde in aq. bullient. q. s. ad colat. ℥xij. adde
Aq. aurant. fpt. ℥vj.
Sal absinth. ℥jfs. cochl. iv. bis
de die.

Blisters frequently afford relief.

The cough, when very urgent, may be palliated by adding to the above expectorating medicines a few drops of tinct. thebaic.

O F

I N D I G E S T I O N,

O R

D E P R A V E D A P P E T I T E.

A Depraved appetite for the most part arises from a weakened tone of the stomach, by which the proper mixture, and expulsion of the aliment into the intestines is impeded.

In such cases phlegm generally abounds, acidity is generally with cardialgia, nausea, flatulency, and the like.

When a want of appetite is owing to a relaxation of the stomach, such tonic medicines as have astringency, with a moderate degree of warmth, must be employed to brace the fibres and excite the proper peristaltic motion.

However previous to any course of medicine, it becomes necessary to cleanse the stomach by means of a vomit of ipecacuan.

Mustard

Mustard vomits are in this disease frequently useful.

The gentle stomachic purgatives are likewise proper.

N^o 103. R Tinct. sacrae ℥iv.
Spt. lavendul. ℥iij. m.
Capiat. coch. ij. vel iij. mane.

N^o 104. R Vin. aloetic. alcalin.
Aq. cinamom. tenuis aa. ℥j.
Spt. lavend. ℥j. m. f. haust. mane
fumend.

N^o 105. R Aloes.
Rhabarb.
Species aromatic.
G. sagapen. aa. ℥j.
Ol. menth.
Ol. caryophil. aa. gtt. x.
Balsam Peruv. q. s. ut f. m. pil.
dosis ʒss—ʒj. omni nocte.

The medicines which strengthen weak and relaxed solids are to be had recourse to.

N^o 106. R Infus. amar. simpl. ℥jss.
Vin. chalybeat. ℥ss.
Spt. lavend. comp. ℥j. m. f.
haust. fumend. bis terve de die.

L

N^o 107.

N^o 107. R Extract. cort. Peruv. ʒfs.
 Limatur. chalyb. recent. ʒfs.
 Species aromat. gr. vij.
 Syrup. zinziber. q. f. f. bolus
 mane et vespere fumend.

N^o 108. R Rad. gentian.
 —calam. aromat. aa. ʒj.
 Summit. centaur. min. ʒvj.

M. f. materialia infundenda per horas sex in
 aqua bullient. ℥iv. colatur.
 adde Tinct. cort. Peruv. ʒx. m.
 cap. ʒiij. bis de die.

N^o 109. R Aloes succotrin.
 Affaœetid.
 Extract. hellebor. nigr.
 Sal martis,
 Croc. Anglican. aa. ʒj.
 Elix. aloes. q. f. f. pil. gr. iv.
 quarum cap. v. vel vj. alternis noctibus.

N^o 110. R Cort. Peruv. pulv. ʒiv.
 Rad. gentian.
 Cort. aurant. aa. ʒjfs. m.

Infunde in spir. vin. Gallic. ℥iv. in balneo
 arenæ per dies sex et cola. Cap. ʒj. vel ʒij. cum
 aq. fontan. pro dosi omni mane et hora septima
 vespert.

OF HÆMORRHOIDS. 83

The great variety of nervous diseases to which the human body is subject, generally take their rise from a vitiated state of the stomach, and therefore an attention to the proper conduct of its functions becomes more especially necessary.

OF THE HÆMORRHOIDS, OR P I L E S.

THE Piles are owing to an effusion of blood into the cellular membrane, either in the rectum or parts surrounding the anus.

They are either internal or external.

They are either open or blind piles.

They frequently arise from costiveness, an irritation of the rectum from acrid purgatives, and sometimes they are critical with regard to other diseases, and periodical in their attack.

84 OF HÆMORRHOIDS.

If they are internal, and attended with symptoms of inflammation and fever, bleeding may be necessary.

Costiveness is constantly to be avoided.

N° 111. R Flor. sulphur. lot. ℥j.

Sal polychrest.

Elect. lenitiv. aa. ℥ss.

Syrup. rosar. solut. q. s. ut f.

Elect. cujus cap. molem nucis moschat. mane et vesper.

Emollient glysters and fomentations may be employed.

If they are external and the tension and pain very considerable, the application of leeches affords the most immediate relief.

If the discharge from open piles should be too great, bleeding from the arm may be necessary, and the internal use and external application of astringents ought to be had recourse to.

N° 112. R Pulv. alumin.

Bol. armen. aa. gr. x.

Conserv. rosar. q. s. f. bolus.

N° 113.

For the Piles

℞. Elect. Lenitiv. $\frac{ʒij}{ʒij}$
Flo. Sulph. $\frac{ʒij}{ʒij}$
Pul. Jalap. $\frac{ʒij}{ʒij}$
℞. Amis. q. $\frac{ʒij}{ʒij}$ Syr. Rosar.
q. S. f. Elect. Ungus cap. q. N. Marsh. pro
re nota —

℞. Elect. Lenitiv. $\frac{ʒij}{ʒij}$
Flo. Sulph. $\frac{ʒij}{ʒij}$
Sul. Gumella. $\frac{ʒij}{ʒij}$ Syr. ex
Althea q. S. m. f. Elect. cap. q. N. Marsh.
bis de die. —

OF THE JAUNDICE. §5

N^o 112. R Terr. japonic. \mathfrak{z} ss.
Aq. fontan. \mathfrak{lbj} . coq. ad \mathfrak{zvj} .
depur. per subfid.
adde Aq. cinamom. simpl. \mathfrak{zij} .
Syrup. e mecon. \mathfrak{zj} —dof. \mathfrak{zj} .

N^o 113. R Vitriol. alb. gr. iv.
Aq. rosar. \mathfrak{zj} . f. solut. extern.
applicand.

To abate the urgency of the pain, opiates are sometimes necessary.

To correct the constitution when necessary, an alterative mercurial course is frequently proper.

OF THE

J A U N D I C E.

WHATEVER prevents the flow of bile into the duodenum may be productive of this disease.

It may arise from inflammation, scirrhus obstructions, from small stones, or spasms of the ducts.

When

86 OF THE JAUNDICE.

When arising from inflammation, the methods employed in that disease are here proper.

If it arises from spasm alone, as is the case in hysterical and nervous women, opiates and the femicupium will generally remove it.

When it has arisen from obstructions in the ducts, from a collection of a viscid bile or small stones, their expulsion is to be attempted by vomits and purgatives, and the present defect of bile is to be supplied by bitter and saponaceous medicines.

N^o 114. R Extract. cathart.
Sapon. amygdal. ad ʒj.
Mercur. calcinat. gr. iij.
Ol. juniper gtt. x. f. pilul.

N^o 24
sumend iij. vel iv. hor. decubit.

N^o 115. R Tinct. sac. ʒij.
—Rh. spt. ʒss.
Aq. cinamom. ten. ʒij. m. f.
haust.

N^o 116. R Rhabarb. ʒj.
Rad. jalap.
Mercur. dulc. ad gr. v.
Syrup. zingiber. q. s. f. bolus.

N^o 117.

OF THE JAUNDICE. 87

- N^o 117. R Sapon. alb. ʒfs.
Ol. e bacc. Juniper. gr. v.
Pulv. Rhei. ʒj.
Syrup. simpl. q. f. f. bolus.
- N^o 118. R Pulv. absinth. ʒfs.
Sapon. Hispan. ʒij.
Sal absinth. ʒj.
Syrup. cort. aurant. q. f.
F. electar. cap. mol. nuc. moschat. quater
de die.
- N^o 119. R Gum. ammon.
Sapon. Venet. aa. ʒjfs.
Scillar. pulv.
Species aromatic. ʒfs.
Ol. juniper. gtt. xx.
Syrup. scillitic. q. f.
F. pilul. gr. v. cap. iij. ter in die.

The passage of stones through the ducts is greatly promoted by opiates, fomentations, and the warm bath.

OF THE D I A B E T E S.

IN this Disease there is an immoderate flow of pale urine, attended with thirst, a dryness of the mouth, a wasting of the body, and other symptoms of weakness.

The disease seems to be owing to a preternatural laxity of the vessels of the kidney.

The cure consists in the proper use of astringent and strengthening medicines.

Alum whey may be drank very plentifully, and lime water has been found of great use.

N^o 120. R Tinct. japonic.

—cantharid. ad ℥ij. dof. ℥iij.
ad ℥ss. bis terve de die.

The Peruvian Bark, preparation of steel, and chalybeate waters are generally very useful.

An animal and nourishing diet is commonly proper.

If the belly should be costive in this disease, stomachic purgatives of aloes and rhubarb are proper.

O F

O F

CALCULOUS CONCRETIONS.

THE biliary and urinary passages are most subject to have stones collected in them.

The cure consists in palliating the urgent symptoms, and in dissolving the stone.

The symptoms are palliated by opiates and astringents.

The opiates ought not to be too frequently employed.

N^o 121. R Uvæ ursi, ʒfs.

Pulv. nuc. moschat. gr. ʒ. m.
cap. bis terve in die.

The patient should drink mucilaginous liquors to correct the acrimony of the urine, and abate symptoms of strangury.

The stone, if possible, is to be dissolved by the internal use of lime water and the alkaline lixivium.

M

The

90 CALCULOUS CONCRETIONS.

The alkaline lixivium should be prepared by dissolving the common caustic in water, diluted to a proper degree with the infusum amar.

Costiveness should be avoided by

N^o 122. R Sapon. hispan. ʒj.
Aloes. succotr. ʒfs;
Syrup. cort. aurant. q. s. f. f. pi-
lul. ʒfs. pro dosi.

During the use of lime water, or the alkaline lixivium, the patient is to avoid fatty meats, butter, malt liquor, and acid substances.

When the stone in the bladder is large, and attended with violent symptoms, lithotomy becomes necessary.

A blister applied to the os pubis will generally remove an incontinency of urine, especially if arising from a paralysis of the neck of the bladder.





OF THE

S E A - S C U R V Y.

THIS is a disease that seldom or ever appears on land.

Cold, moisture, and the too frequent use of animal food, without vegetables, generally give rise to it.

There is a torpor and lassitude, general weakness, a bloated countenance, a fallow complexion, foetid breath, soft spongy gums, attended with a discharge of blood from them, livid spots upon the skin, swelled legs, a contraction of the tendons, faintings, and frequently sudden death.

In this disease the fluids are considerably advanced to a state of putrefaction, and the solids much relaxed.

The cure consists in changing the present air, for a dry and warmer one, not impregnated with putrid exhalations, in an attention to diet, and to medicine.

Medicines which are powerful in restraining putrefaction, and which at the same time strengthen the system, are proper.

Of these the most powerful are the fresh juices of fruits, such as oranges and lemons, along with the Peruvian Bark.

Vegetables of all kinds are proper, and those which are called the antiscorbutic, act chiefly by evacuating the present acrimony, and obviating every tendency to generate more.

When there is no opportunity of employing fresh vegetables, the daily use of malt in infusion will either prevent or cure the disease.

The fossil acids are found to be of less efficacy than the unfermented acid of vegetables, such as cyder, acid of lemons, and the like.

Exercise and the use of the bark will prevent a relapse.

Rx. Sal. Absynthii. ℥. xx Acet. Awe. ʒ.
Sal. Surostic. ʒij Aq. Font. ʒij M.M. ʒij
Aq. Jernix. ʒij R. Nitri. ʒ. ʒss Syr. Lym.
ʒj. Mistur. de gus. Cap. cum parat.
A divid. in part. ʒ.

O F T H E
D R O P S Y.

A Preternatural collection of water in any cavity of the body is called a dropfy.

It has acquired a variety of names from the particular cavities affected.

The causes of dropfy are a general or particular laxity of the exhalent vessels, scirrhoties, or obstructions in particular viscera, and whatever tends to retard the return of venous blood to the heart.

In a dropfy there is always a greater proportion of watery fluid exhaled from the extremities of the arteries, than the lymphatics can readily absorb.

The cure consists in enabling the lymphatic system to absorb the superfluous fluid, and in promoting its discharge by our several excretions.

It is for the most part proper to begin with a vomit, which is to be repeated according to circumstances.

N^o 123. R Tart. emet. gr. iv.
Pulv. ipecacuan. ℥j. m.

N^o 124. R Vitriol. alb. gr. x.
Tart. emetic. gr. j.
Oxymel. scillitic. ℥j. f. haust.

After the operation of the vomit, an opiate may be sometimes given.

In strong habits the hydragogue purgatives are extremely proper.

N^o 125. R Pulv. jalap. ʒfs.
Mercur. dulc. gr. yj.
Cremor. tartar. gr. x. m. f. pulv.
purgans.

N^o 126. R Tinct. jalap.
Syrup. de spin. cerv. aa. ʒvj.
Aq. cinamom. fpt.
—alexit. simpl. aa. ʒfs. m. f.
haust.

N^o 127. R Elaterii gr. vj.
Sacchar. ʒfs.
Ol. juniper. gr. iij.
Conserv. cynosbat. ℥j. m. f. bol.

N^o 128. R Rad. irid. succ. express. ʒj—
ʒfs. pro dosi mane & vesper.

OF THE DROPSY. 95

If the extravasated water can be carried off by diuretic medicines, the discharge is made with little loss of strength, but it is to be regretted that their operation is so uncertain.

N^o 129. R Infus. amar. simpl. ℥j.
 Sal absinth. ℥j. m. dos. ℥iv. ter
 quaterve in die.

N^o 130. R Sal diuretic. ℥ij—℥fs.
 Aq. menth. piper, ℥iv.
 Tinct. aromat. ℥ij. m. cap. ℥ij.
 ter in die.

N^o 131. R Rad. colchici autumnal. recent.
 in taleolas secti ℥j.
 Aceti vini ℥j.

Degere per 48 horas in viala & cola, &
 dein colaturæ ℥j. mellis puri ℥ij. m. &
 coque leni igne ad mellis spissitudinem agi-
 tando cochleari ligneo, dos. ℥j—℥j. ter qua-
 terve in die.

N^o 132. R Scill. recent.
 Gum. ammon.
 Sapon. dur. aa. p. æ. f. pilulæ.
 dos. ʒj.

N^o 133.

N^o 133. R Scill. rad. exsiccat. ʒij.
 Vin. madeir. ℥bj. infunde frig.
 gid. per hor. 24 dosis cochl. j.
 pluries in die.

N^o 134. R Scill. exsiccat. gr. vj.
 Sal nitri, gr. v.
 Sapon. dur. ʒj. f. bolus.

N^o 135. R Milleped. ppt. ʒij.
 Sapon. Venet. ʒfs.
 Gum. ammon. ʒij.
 Balsam. sulphur. cum oleo there-
 binth. q. f. ut fiant pilulæ
 N^o 80. cap. N^o vj. vel
 viij. omni die, superbibend.
 haust. sequentis vini medica-
 ti.

N^o 136. R Sal absinth. ʒj.
 Sacchar. alb. ʒiij.
 Ol. stillat. nuc. moschat. gtt. vj.
 Vini albi ℥bj.

N^o 137. R Alii recent. ʒiij.
 G. ammon.
 Sapon. Venet. aa. ʒj.
 Pulv. milleped. q. f. ut f. pilulæ
 gr. v.

N^o 138.

N^o 138. R Crem. tartar. ʒss.
 Sacchar. alb. ʒij. contere in pulv.
 ʒss—ʒj. pro dosi.

N^o 139. R Pulv. scillar. ʒss.
 Confect. damocrat. ʒss.
 Species aromat. gr. vj.
 Syrup. croci q. s. f. bolus hor.
 somn. sumend.

N^o 140. R Raphan. rustic. rad. incis.
 Sem. sinap. contus. aa. ʒiv.
 Sal absinth. ʒij.
 Aq. bullient. ℥iv. infunde in
 vase clauso per hor. 24, dosi
 ʒiv. ter in die.

Hydropical cures have frequently been performed by taking a solution of copper in the volatile alkali, and by the pilulæ lunares of Mr. Boyle, which are prepared from silver, but the too free use of such medicines frequently injure the constitution.

Sudorific medicines are generally employed in the dropsy with advantage.

N^o 141. R Pulv. ipecacuan. gr. iv.
 Extract. thebaic. gr. iij.
 Sal ammon. purificat. ʒj.
 Syrup. croci q. s. ut f. bolus h.
 s. sumend.

N

N^o 142.

N^o 142. R Tinct. aromat. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Vin. antimon. gtt. xxx.
 Tinct. thebaic. gtt. xx.
 Aq. menth. piper. simpl.
 ——— cinamom. spt. ad $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. m.
 f. haust.

N^o 143. R Tart. emetic. gr. iij.
 Extract. thebaic. gr. ij.
 G. guaiac. \mathfrak{z} j.
 Camphor. gr. iv.
 Syrup. croci q. s. ut f. bolus
 mane & vesp. sumend.

As this disease depends so much on a general weakness of the solids, a particular attention ought to be bestowed in strengthening these.

The diet should be nourishing and of easy digestion.

Exercise and the flesh-brush should be often employed.

A course of bitters with the bark is frequently used with advantage; and cures are often performed by chalybeate waters, though upon every other occasion, the less the quantity of fluid, swallowed, so much the better.

O F A N A P O P L E X Y.

AN Apoplexy is attended with an abolition of all the senses, both internal and external, and of voluntary motion.

It is distinguished according to its degree, and the causes that give rise to it, into the sanguineous and serous apoplexy.

Whatever obstructs the flow of nervous influence into different parts of the body, may be considered as the proximate cause of the disease.

The obstruction in the sanguineous apoplexy is owing to a compression on the brain from the great quantity of blood, either as contained in the vessels, or extravasated from a rupture of them.

In the serous or pituitous apoplexy the compression is owing to a collection of watery fluid in the ventricles, or between the coverings of the brain.

N

There

100 OF AN APOPLEXY.

There is frequently reason to believe that an apoplexy arises from a spasmodical affection of those parts.

The cure of the sanguineous apoplexy is to be attempted by diminishing the quantity of blood, and for this purpose evacuations may be more advantageously produced from the jugular vein, or temporal artery; at any rate a great deal will depend on the quantity obtained.

Purgatives must likewise be employed to make a derivation from the superior parts.

N^o 144. R Tinct. sacrae ℥ij.

—jalap. ℥iij.

Spt. lavendul. ʒss. m. f. haust.
mane sum. & pro re nata repet.

N^o 145. R Mann. ℥ij.

Sal cathart. amar. ℥j.

Aq. fervent. ℥j. cola dosis ℥ij.
omni hora iterand. donec alvus
solvatur.

The application of blisters to the head, or of sinapisms to the feet, is to be made.

In the pituitous apoplexy, blood-letting must be very sparingly used.

OF AN APOPLEXY. 101

The cure is to be attempted by the stronger emetics, sternutatories, stimulating medicines, and purgatives.

N^o 146. R. Tart. emetic. gr. iv.
Pulv. ipecacuan. ℥j. f. pulv.
emeticus.

N^o 147. R. Pulv. rad. hellebor. alb.
—fol. asari aa. ʒj.
Mercur. emet. flav. gr. vj. m. f.
pulv. sternutator. cujus paucill.
subinde ufurpetur.

N^o 147. R. Pulv. ari compos. ʒfs.
Species aromat. gr. vj.
Ol. lavendul. gtt. ij.
Syrup. zinziber. q. f. f. bolus ter
quaterve de die sumend.

N^o 148. R. Pulp. colocynth. ʒj.
Coque ex aquæ fontan. q. f. ad colatur. ʒviij.
adde syrup. e spin. cerv. ʒjfs. m. f. enema pro
re nata injiciend.

Blifters and finapifms are neceffary to rouse the Vis Vitæ.

The apoplexy which is truly spasmodical, is frequently regular in its return, and the fits are frequently prevented by a course of valerian and bark.

When

When the patient has recovered from the fit, the use of mustard seed in the dose of a table spoonful morning and evening is proper.

And an attention ought to be paid to the state of the belly; costiveness should be avoided, moderate exercise should be employed, and habitual evacuations ought to be promoted.

O F A

P A L S Y.

A Palsy is an abolition of motion, frequently attended with the loss or diminution of sense, in any particular part of the body.

It is frequently preceded by apoplexy, and sometimes follows wounds of the head; it is often produced by the external application of cold and sedative poisons, and sometimes the chronic rheumatism degenerates into Palsy.

If the patient is plethoric, bleeding in the beginning of the disease is frequently proper, but it should be done with the greatest caution.

The

The cure is chiefly to be attempted by the internal use, and external application of warm stimulating medicines, such as will promote the flow of nervous power,

N^o 149. R Ung. virid. ℥j.
Ol. succin. 3jss.
—vitriol. 3j. m. f. liniment.
part. affect. usurpand.

N^o 150. R Ol. camphorat. 3ij.
Spt. sal ammon. e calce viva
3fs. m. f. liniment.

N^o 151. R Rad. raphan. rustic. 3j.
Sem. finap. 3fs.
Vin. alb. ℥j. infunde per duas
vel tres dies, deinde cola.
adde Tinct. guaiac. volat. 3fs.
Syrup. zinziber. 3j. cap. 3ij. pro
dosi.

N^o 152. R Decoct. cort. Peruv. 3ij.
Tinct. guaiac. vol. 3j.
Vini antimon. 3ij. m. f. haust.
sexta quaque hora sumend.

Stomachic purgatives are to be employed from time to time, as the state of the belly may seem to require them.

Blisters

Blisters applied to the parts affected, frequently relieve, and they ought to be healed up immediately.

More patients have been cured by electricity than by other means, when properly conducted and continued for a due length of time.

Bathing and drinking chalybeate waters frequently cure.

The diet of patients should be nourishing, and care is to be taken to avoid cold.





O F A N
E P I L E P S Y.

AN Epilepsy is a convulsive disease, attended with an abolition of all the senses, both internal and external, with violent spasmodical contractions and convulsive motions in different parts of the body.

It is distinguished into the idiopathic and symptomatic.

It may be considered likewise as either hereditary, or as having arisen from various accidental causes. These distinctions are necessarily made to direct us properly in the prognosis and method of cure.

In the cure of the Epilepsy, four indications are to be had chiefly in view :

1. The body is to be rendered less irritable.
2. All the occasional causes are to be avoided.
3. The habit to their periodical return is to be destroyed.

O

4. The

106 OF AN EPILEPSY.

4. The fit while present is to be moderated.

To answer the first intention, the patient must use moderate exercise, and food which is nourishing and of easy digestion; wine and water for common drink.

The medicines adapted for this purpose are astringents with the moderate use of aromatics.

N^o 153. R Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒj.
 —nuc. moschat. gr. vj.
 Tinct. valerian. volat. ʒss.
 Aq. alexit. simpl.
 Aq. cinamom. simpl. aa. ʒj. m.
 haust. ter de die sumend.

N^o 154. R Visci. quercini ʒij. affunde aq.
 bullient. ʒviij.

Digere per 12 hor. dein colatur.
 adde Tinct. aromat.

——cort. Peruv. aa. ʒj. cap.
 ʒj. pro dosi ter quaterve de
 die.

N^o 155. R Cupri. ammon. Act. N. C. gr.
 fs—gr. j.
 Sacchar. alb. ʒj. f. pulv. bis de
 die sumend.

N^o 156.

N^o 156. R Vitriol. carul. gr. x.
 Aq. cinamom. simpl. ℥j. f. so-
 lutio, dof. cochl. j.

N^o 157. R Extract. cort. Peruv. 3j.
 Limatur. ferr. gr. vij.
 Rad. serpentar. virgin. ʒss.
 Syrup. croci q. s. f. bol. ter de
 die sumend.

If the patient be plethoric, it is advisable to perform V. S. to be repeated as occasion may require.

Whatever tends to hurry on the circulation, or to promote a greater flow of blood to the head, such as drunkenness and violent affections of the mind, are to be avoided.

Whatever tends to weaken the body, as too much venery, and the free use of mercurials, must be guarded against.

When the fits are regular in their return, and seem to be kept up by habit, they frequently disappear when the patient arrives at the age of puberty.

Emetics, blisters, and setons are attended with advantage.

108 OF AN EPILEPSY.

The fits are to be moderated by the use of antispasmodics.

N^o 158. R Mosch. gr. vj.
Mucilag. G. Arab. q. f.
Ol. animal. gtt. vj.
Tinct. valer. volat. ʒ fs.
Aq. cinamom. simpl. ʒj fs. m. f.
haust.

N^o 158. R Castor. ʒj.
Ol. corn. cerv. gtt. vj.
Confect. paulin. ʒ fs. f. bol.

N^o 159. R Æther cochl. min. ex aq. cyath.
fumend.

N^o 160. R Assæ fœtid.
Galban. aa. ʒ fs.
Limatur. ferri ʒj.
Ol. anis. gtt. xxx.
Tinct. aromat. q. f. f. pilul.

When the Epilepsy is a symptomatic disease, then the attention must be paid to the original seat of it; thus in children it frequently arises from worms, and anthelmintics will then cure.

CHOREA

Th. Gum. Asafetid. ℥. 49 ℥. Pilula
pe 7 Cap. unum sexta quaque hora cum
Dimid. Cochlear. Mistur. Seq.

Hy. Saccol. Corb. Peru. }
 Mistur: Camph: } 5 1/2
 Spt. Menth. Pipr. 3 1/2
 Saz. ex Althae: 3 1/2
 Spt. Nitri Ether: . . . 3 iij m.
 L. Mistura

J. Kristina.



CHOREA SANCTI VITI,

O R

ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

THIS is a convulsive disease, attended with an involuntary and ludicrous motion of the arms and legs.

Women and children are more especially subject to it.

Sometimes in the latter it arises from worms.

The cure consists in abating the irritability and strengthening the habit.

If the patient should be plethoric, then bleeding may be necessary, N^o 153, 155, ought to be had recourse to.

The cold bath and chalybeate waters have been found very efficacious.

O R

OF THE
 LOCKED JAW,
 AND
 OTHER SPECIES OF TETANUS.

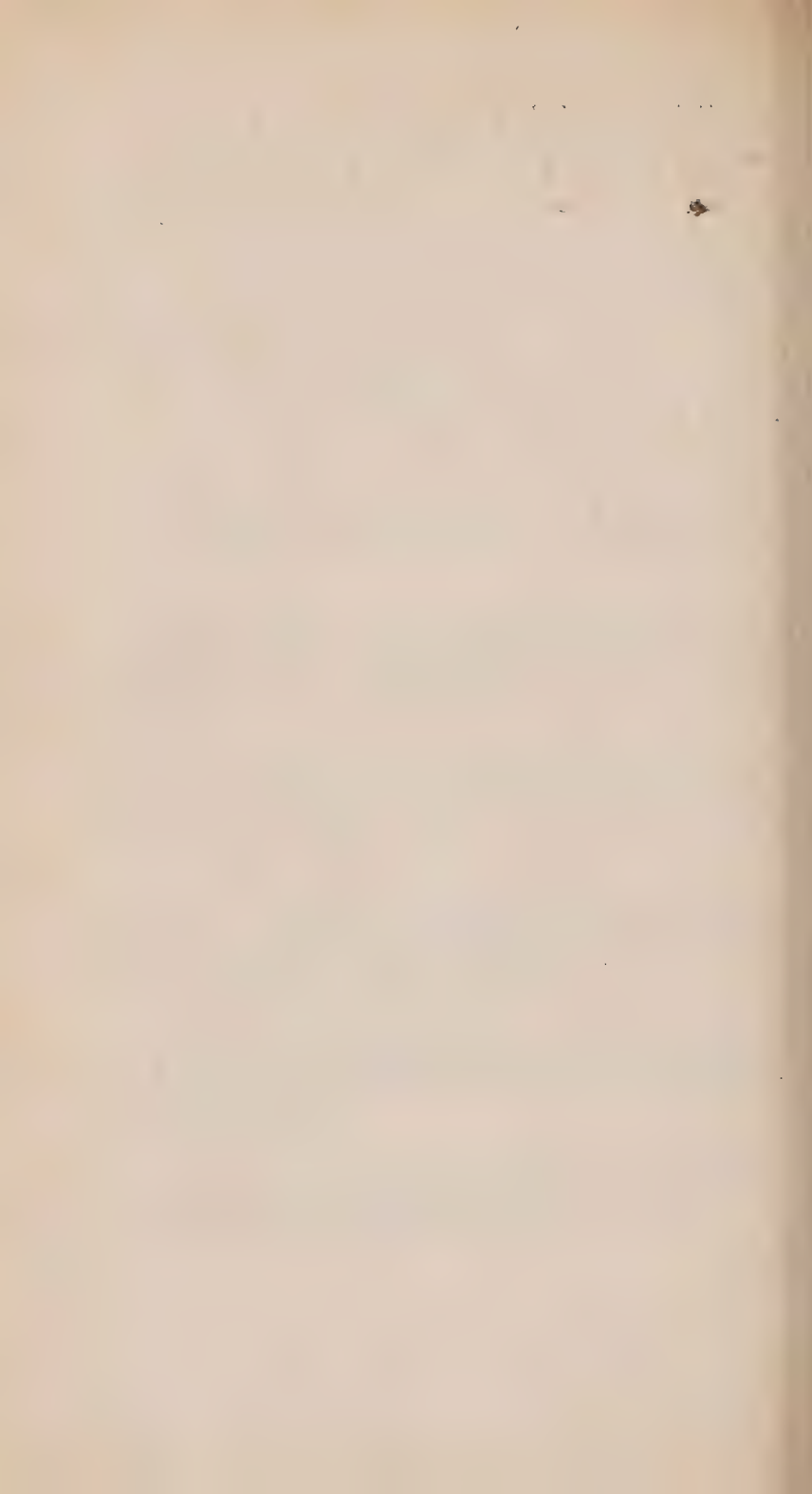
Spasmodical contractions of the muscles of the body have acquired different names according to the parts affected.

They are more or less general, more or less violent, according to the causes which have given rise to them.

They are more especially diseases of warm countries, where the irritability of the nerves is more frequently in a vitiated degree.

Moisture, and the external application of acrid and stimulating substances, are the most common occasional causes.

The intention of cure is to overcome the present spasm, and to guard against a relapse.



THE LOCKED JAW, &c. 111

If the patient be plethoric, V. S. in the beginning is proper, but should seldom be repeated.

The spasm is to be overcome by opiates, musk, and other antispasmodics, N° 158.

And in these diseases much larger doses are necessary than in most others.

The general warm bath frequently answers the purpose.

If the spasm is more general as is the case in the emprosthotonus, or opisthotonus, the rubbing the spine with the following liniment has been attended with advantage.

N° 162. R Ol. olivar. ʒj.
Pulv. camphor. ʒj. solve.
Spt. sal ammon. caust. ʒj.
Ol. fuccin. ʒss. m.

Costiveness must be avoided by glysters, and it becomes frequently necessary to exhibit medicines in that form.

OF A

C A T A L E P S Y.

THIS disease, in which the body remains fixed like a statue in any form in which it was, when seized with it, is attended with an abolition of all the senses.

Affections of the mind, cold, and in children worms, generally give rise to it.

In the cure, bleeding is sometimes necessary, and especially from the temporal artery or jugular vein.

The volatile alkali and the more acrid sternutatories, N^o 147, may sometimes be applied to the nose.

Powerful emetics are commonly proper.

N^o 163. R Pulv. ipecacuan. ʒj.

Tart. emetic. gr. iv. f. pulv.
emet. cum regimine sumend.

Applicetur spinæ dorsi epileptic.

N^o 164.

N^o 164. R Sem. finap. trit.
Rad. raphan. contus. aa. \bar{z} fs.
Aceti q. f. ut f. cataplasma plant.
ped. applicand.

N^o 165. R G. affæ foetid. \bar{z} j. solve in
Aq. cinamom. ten. \bar{z} iv.
adde Tinct. valerian \bar{z} j. m. cap. cochl.
ij. tertia quaque hora.

OF THE

H Y S T E R I C

A N D

HYPOCHONDRIAC DISEASES.

THEY are such as Physicians have generally called nervous, flatulent, and spasmodical.

Their symptoms are so many, so various, and so irregular, and so frequently complicated with other diseases, that it would be extremely difficult to enumerate them.

P

The

114 THE HYSTERIC AND

The Hysteric and Hypochondriac Diseases are generally considered by Physicians as the same, and having only different names as affecting different sexes.

The same occasional and predisposing causes seem to give rise to both.

It is a mistaken opinion that the Hysteric Disease proceeds commonly from an unsound state of the womb.

They both rather proceed from an affection of the alimentary canal, disturbing digestion, generating flatulency, globus hystericus, and other spasmodical symptoms, from the general sympathy which prevails between the stomach and the most remote parts of the system. The causes are, a too great sensibility of the nerves, which disposes them to be violently affected by slight impressions, unnatural or depraved feeling, which exposes certain persons to violent and very extraordinary affections, from causes which would not disturb others.

The occasional causes are, suppressed evacuations, improper food either in quantity or quality, violent affections of the mind.

The general plan of cure in these diseases,

HYPOCHONDRIAC DISEASE. 115

1. Is by strengthening the nervous power, to favour a more steady and equable distribution of it.
2. To moderate the too great irritability, and to avoid every occasional cause.

However, such is the variety of symptoms, that we shall here adapt our cure to each.

The first indication is answered by bitters and the bark.

N^o 166. R Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥iv.

Rad. gentian.

Cort. aurant. aa. ℥jss. misce.

Infunde in spt. vin. gallic. ℥iv. in balneo arenæ per dies sex, & cola.

adde Spt. lavend. compos. ℥iv. bis die

cap. ℥j. sumend. cum aquæ

commun. ℥iv.

The elixir of vitriol may be taken frequently with the above tincture.

N^o 121. R Limatur ferri. gr. vij—x.

Pulv. nuc. moschat. ℥ss.

Conserv. cynosbat. q. s. f. bol.

Chalybeate waters, such as those of Bath and Tunbridge, are frequently proper.

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When

116 THE HYSTERIC AND

When there are no particular obstructions in the viscera, cold bathing should be employed.

Cold should be guarded against.

The food should be nourishing and of easy digestion. Fat meats and heavy sauces are to be avoided.

Meat suppers are improper. For common drink, wine and water is to be preferred to malt liquor.

Moderate exercise, especially on horseback, is proper. Friction with the flesh-brush or a coarse linen cloth promotes circulation and strengthens the systems. The patient should go soon to bed, and rise early in the morning.

The mind should be kept as cheerful as possible; grief, fear, and anxiety are to be avoided.

It is only by pursuing the first intention of cure that any radical cure can be produced; however, in the mean time it becomes necessary to palliate many urgent symptoms, by such medicines as lessen the too great sensibility of nerves, and take off the spasmodic affections. Of these the principal are opium, castor, assafoetida, musk, and camphor. The semicupium
or



HYPOCHONDRIAC DISEASE. 117

or pediluvium will frequently abate pain and remove a spasmodical affection.

Costiveness is a very frequent symptom, and ought to be avoided by taking aloes and soap along with assafoetida, and frequently the following, especially in hypochondriac complaints, is attended with low spirits.

N^o 168. R Tart. solub. \mathfrak{z} ij. ad \mathfrak{z} ss.
Solve in aq. fontan. \mathfrak{z} viiij.
adde Aq. cinamom. simpl.
Syrup. violar. aa. \mathfrak{z} j. misce.

This solution is to be taken at two draughts every other day, and be continued for several weeks.

O F T H E S P A S M O D I C C H O L I C.

IN this Cholic the pain comes on by fits, is moveable in the intestinal canal, and is much relieved by a discharge of wind.

It is to be distinguished from an inflammation of the intestines.

It sometimes arises from an ascescent fermentable diet, but more frequently from an increased irritability.

If the patient is much disposed to vomit, that may be encouraged by warm water, or an infusion of chamomile flowers.

The pain is to be abated by opiates, the warm cathartic and antispasmodic medicines.

N° 169. R Tinct. rhei. fpt. ʒjss.
Aq. cinamom. ten. ʒj.
Tinct. aromat. ʒj. f. haust.

N° 170.

SPASMODIC CHOLIC. 119

N^o 170. R. Maagn. ℥ss.

Aq. fontan. ℥iij.

Ol. amygdal. ℥iij.

Tinct. thebaic. gtt. x.

—aromat. ℥j. m. f. haust. sexta
quaque hor. sumend.

The femicupium or warm bath, and fomentations applied to the abdomen are proper; sometimes a blister affords the most immediate relief.

If the patient be costive, the following glyster may be employed.

N^o 171. R. Decoct. commun. pro clystere
℥xij.

Sal cathart. amar. ℥ss.

Assafoetid. ℥jss. solve.

Violent vomitings are to be abated by the saline draughts.

Æther joined to tinct. aromat. and taken in the dose of one or two tea spoonfuls, is very efficacious in expelling wind.

A warm plaister or liniment may frequently be applied to the abdomen.

N^o 172:

120 THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

N° 172. R Theriac. andromach.
Spec. aromat. aa. ʒss.
Ol. mac. exprefs ʒj. f. emplast.
super alutam extendend. & re-
gioni umbilicali amplicand.

N° 173. R Sapon. alb. ʒss.
Opium ʒj.
Spt. vin. rect. ʒv.
Degere in balneo arenæ per tres dies colat.
adde Camphor. ʒjss.
Ol. essen. rorsmarin. gtt. xxx. m.
f. balsam anodynum parti do-
lenti applicand.

OF THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

THE Venereal disease may be distinguished
into local or universal.

In the last the constitution is so tainted, that
the internal use of mercury is absolutely neces-
sary, and from the difficulty of distinguishing
them, mercurials should be given internally in
every stage of the Venereal Disease.

The





THE VENEREAL DISEASE. 121

The symptoms which proceed from a Venereal infection are so various and anomalous in their appearance, that it is impossible to enumerate all of them.

A simple Gonorrhœa may for the most part be cured in eight days, by attending to the following circumstances.

If there are symptoms of inflammation, V. S. may be proper, and the patient should be moderate in exercise and in drinking.

The following injection should be used (milk-warm) twice a day :

N^o 174. R Aq. rosar. ℥vj.
Sacchar. saturn. ℥j.
Vitriol. alb. gr. vij.
Mercur. dulc. gr. iij.
G. Arabic. ℥iij.
Pulv. e ceruis. compos. ℥j. m. f.
injectio.

Purgatives of all kinds tend to increase the heat of urine and chordee, and ought therefore to be avoided.

Emulsions of almonds and G. Arabic may be drank freely.

122 THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

More bad consequences arise from allowing the discharge to go on, than by checking it in its beginning, by the moderate use of the above injection, which operates by lessening the irritability, and taking off the inflammatory state of these parts.

Although it may not frequently be necessary to have recourse to internal mercurials, yet by their use we remove every suspicion of a latent pox.

Chancres and buboes are to be considered as symptoms of a pox and to be treated accordingly.

Chancres are to be healed by external application.

N^o 175. R Vitriol. cærul. gr. x.
Aq. rosar. ℥iij. m. f. lotio.

N^o 176. R Subl. corros. gr. ij.
Aq. rosar. ℥j. f. lotio.

N^o 177. R Calomel. ppt. ʒfs.
Ung. simpl. ʒj. m.

The chancres are to be first washed either with the solution of blue vitriol, or corros. sublimate, and afterwards dressed with the above ointment.

Every

THE VENEREAL DISEASE. 123

Every possible attempt should be made to repel buboes, which may be done in their beginning, by the external application of mercurial ointment which contains no turpentine, or emollient poultices, or the following :

N^o 178. R Farin. lini. q. f.
Aceti acerrimi,
Ol. olivar.
vel
Butyr. recent. q. f.
Sacchar. saturn. ʒj. m. f. cata-
plasma.

The patient should live low, and have recourse to internal mercurials.

If the inflammation should have proceeded so far as to render it impossible to be discussed, then the suppuration is to be promoted by emollient poultices, full diet, and the buboe ought to be opened by the caustic.

In the cure of ulcerations of the groin, a milk diet, and the internal use of the bark becomes frequently necessary.

A swelled testicle is to be cured by bleeding, warm fomentations, and gentle laxatives ; it proceeds from an inflammation of the prostrate gland, brought on by violent exercise, too acrid injections, and the like.

Q 2

When

124 THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

When the inflammation abates, the running commonly returns.

The external application of warm vinegar, spt. mindirer. is attended with great relief.

For the cure of other symptoms of the pox, the patient should undergo a mercurial course, and care should be taken to avoid salivation, or other violent evacuations.

Mercury is an antidote and cures only from the quantity taken in, and that only when it is allowed to circulate freely in the constitution.

The largest quantity may be thrown in by unction, and salivation is either greatly moderated or prevented from becoming violent, by drinking large quantities of solutions of G. Arabic in water, and by the use of the warm bath.

N° 179. R Mercur. viv. depuratif. 3j.
Gum. Arabic. ʒss.

Terantur invicem in mortar. lapid. add. cochl. aq. menth. donec mercurius penitus dispareat in mucum.

Exakte:

The following Recipe will cure
a Gonorrhoea, if taken in season.

To wash first the penis well with water
& soap.

Then take as much starch, & water
as will make a thin Syrup, or whe it
just boil, & to every three ounces of it
add half an ounce of Tinct. Theb. inject some
of this up the Urthra, every morning
and evening.

Also take one grain of Opium, or two
every night for six or seven nights.

THE VENEREAL DISEASE. 125

Exacte subactis admisce sensim conterendo,

Mell. opt. ℥ss.

Syrup. balsam. ℥j.

Aq. menth. piper. ℥x. dof. m.
& v. cochl. ij.

N^o 180. R Mercur. calcinat. gr. j. ad gr. iij.
Extract. thebaic. gr. fs. ad gr. j.
f. pilul. h. f. fumend.

Corrosive sublimate and other acrid saline preparations of mercury tend rather to palliate, than radically to cure Venereal symptoms, and from their being disagreeable to the stomach their use is now pretty much laid aside.

The decoctions which should be drank during the mercurial course, are the following :

N^o 181. R Rad. sarsaparillæ ℥iij.

—mezer. ℥ij.

Coque ex aq. fontan. ℔iij. ad ℔ij. colaturi.
adde Extract. glychirriz. ℥iij.

G. Arabic. ℥j. cap. ℔ss. quater
de die.

The mezereon has of late been much recommended in Venereal nodes and other diseases of the periosteum.

The

The alterative course in the cure of the Venereal Disease is to be preferred, and it is necessary to continue the medicines for a fortnight after the symptoms have disappeared, and during the cure, the patient should keep warm, use a light nourishing diet, drink plenty of broths and the like.

OF THE
D I S E A S E S
O F
W O M E N.

OF THE MENSES OR CATAMENIA.

ABOUT the 14th or 15th year, sooner or later, according to climate and constitution, girls begin to menstruate.

At first every two months, afterwards every month, in the quantity from four to six ounces.

Symptoms

For a Chlorosis, by Mich. Anderson
M.D.

Rij. Pil. Crocat. ℥j dissolved in Vitul.
xij. Capt. in oel. & pro re nata

℥j Ferri Limatur. ℥j

Vitric. — ℥ss

Put. & mixt. — ℥ss m. f. Pil. xxi
cum Syr. Chocai. Capt. unam nocte
et mane quotidie

Symptoms of an approaching menstruation, are the following:

The mammæ begin to swell, there is a weight and pain about the os pubis and loins, head-ach, the legs sometimes swell, appetite is bad, and the patient becomes pale.

The menses begin to be less regular when the patient arrives at the 45th year, and commonly cease about the 50th, which is the most critical period of a woman's life.

If the symptoms before mentioned do not bring on the menses, the disease is called a Chlorosis.

OF A

CHLOROSIS.

IN a Chlorosis the patient becomes languid, easily fatigued from exercise, drowsy, acid is generated in large quantity in the stomach, eructations, flatulency, vomiting, paleness, difficulty of breathing, and a general weakness of the whole alimentary canal.

The

128 OF A CHLOROSIS.

The cure is to be performed by strengthening the system, and assisting nature to bring on the discharge.

The patient is to use exercise suited to her strength.

The prevailing acidity is to be corrected by taking from time to time small doses of magnesia and rhubarb.

The testaceæ as prepared from oyster shells seem to have an advantage.

The diet ought rather to be animal than vegetable.

Tea and coffee are to be avoided.

N^o 182. R Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒj.
Limatur. mart. gr. v.
Syrup. zinziber. q. f. f. bolus.

N^o 183. R Summit. centaur. min. ʒj.
Cort. aurant. ʒij.
Vin. alb. ℥ij. infunde per 24
horas & cola, dosis ʒj.

The cold bath may be used with proper cautions.

Chalybeate waters are likewise useful.

When

When nature at the menstrual period makes an effort, she may be assisted by the semicupium, electricity, and the use of antispasmodics.

N^o 184. R Pilul. rufi.
 —gummos.
 Boracis aa. ʒj.
 Syrup. croci q. s. f. pilul. dosis
 ʒj.

N^o 185. R Elix. aloes.
 Spt. fal ammon. dulc. aa. ʒss.
 dosis gtt. xxx. in quovis vehi-
 culo.

Violent spasmodical affections and pains pre-
 ceding or accompanying menstruation, may be
 relieved by opiates.

O F A
S U P P R E S S I O N
O F T H E
M E N S E S.

A Morbid suppression is to be distinguished from the suppression during pregnancy.

Violent passions of the mind, improper diet, a sudden application of cold, and spasmodical affections from laxity and weakness, are the most frequent causes of this disease.

A suppression of the menses is more frequently the consequence, than the cause of many diseases which have been attributed to it.

Women under menstruation are more irritable than at any other period.

The symptoms arising from a suppression are much the same with those accompanying a chlorosis, they sometimes bring on hysterical affections, and sometimes fever.

OF A SUPPRESSION, &c. 131

If the suppression should arise from a spasmodical affection of the uterus,

Bleeding in the foot will frequently relieve; the semicupium, or the application of the vapour of water to the uterus itself, ought to be had recourse to.

The belly may be fomented, and emollient and oily glysters ought from time to time to be employed.

Antispasmodics may likewise be used.

N^o 186. R Mosch. gr. x.

G. Arab. ℥j. tritis simul.

Aq. cinamom. simpl. ℥ij.

Tinct. thebaic. gtt. xx.

Tinct. foetid. gtt. xv. f. haust.

N^o 187. R Æther. cochl. min. ex aq. cyath. fumend.

The diet should be of easy digestion, cold and moisture ought to be shunned, and the mind should be kept cheerful.

If the obstruction arises from a weakness, we are not only by antispasmodic medicines to palliate symptoms, but likewise by strengthening ones to prevent a relapse, and by emmena-

R 2

gogues.

132 OF A SUPPRESSION, &c.

gogues to assist nature when the period returns.

In this case the state of the stomach should be attended to, and the use of vomits is frequently proper.

N^o 188. R Pulv. rh. ʒj.
—aloes. gr. iv.
Mercur. dulc. gr. vj.
Syrup. zinziber. q. f. f. bolus
purgans.

N^o 189. R Tinct. melampod. ʒj—ʒij. bis
de die fumend.

N^o 190. R Pulv. e myrrh compos. ʒj.
Flor. martial. gr. vj..
Extract. sabin. gr. iv.
Syrup. croci q. f. ut f. bolus ter
die fumend.

N^o 191. R Rad. valerian. sylvest. ʒjss.
Aq. fontan. ʒxij. coque parum.
& adde
Assa foetid. ʒjss. f. enema.

The means employed in the chlorosis to strengthen the fibres and promote a brisker circulation are to be employed.

Electricity

UTERINE HÆMORRHAGES. 133

Electricity and the compression of the femoral artery have frequently removed obstructions of the menses.

O F

UTERINE HÆMORRHAGES.

IF the Hæmorrhagy should arise from plethora, V. S. from the arm may be proper, and the belly is to be kept regular by gentle laxatives.

During the time of the flux it will be necessary to give opiates, and such other sedatives as weaken the power of the heart; afterwards it will be necessary by the use of strengthening and astringent remedies to guard against a relapse.

N^o 192. R Tinct. rosar. ℥ij.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. x. m. f. haust.
repetend. pro re nata.

N^o 193. R Pulv. nitri gr. x.
Conserv. rosar. q. f. f. bolus omni
bihor. sumend.

N^o 194.

134 UTERINE HÆMORRHAGES.

N^o 194. R Tinct. faturnin. xl—lx. bis terve
de die ex quovis vehiculo.

N^o 195. R Pulv. alumin.
Bol. armen. aa. p. æ. dofis ʒj.

Ipecacuan and antimonials in small doses are frequently proper.

Tincture of roses may be drank ad libitum.

A cloth dipped in brandy and vinegar, of each equal parts, may be applied cold to the loins.

A relapse is to be prevented by the use of bark, chalybeats, and other tonics.

And the general conduct before laid down in Hæmorrhages, is here to be attended to.

O F T H E
F L U O R A L B U S.

THE Fluor Albus is to be distinguished from a gonorrhæa.

If the disease is only topical, proceeding from a laxity of those parts, and is not in so violent a degree as to have weakened the primæ viæ, it is more easily cured, and the injection N° 174, will frequently effect it.

But as the discharge is sometimes critical, a sudden check put to it will be attended with bad consequences.

If the stomach is affected, vomits, bitters, and stomachic purgatives are commonly necessary.

The discharge is to be moderated by astringents.

N° 196. R G. oliban. ʒfs.
Sacchar. alb. ʒj. tere simul dein.
Tinct. cort. Peruv. ʒij.
Aq. cinamom. ten. ʒjfs. m. f.
haust. bis de die sumend.

N° 197.

136 ACIDITIES IN THE

N^o 197. R Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒss.

Limatur. ferri ʒj.

Species aromat. ʒj.

G. oliban. ʒij.

Syrup. zinziber. q. s. f. electar.

Cap. mol. nuc. moschat ter de die.

Tea and coffee are to be avoided, nourishing food of easy digestion is to be taken, and the cold bath with chalybeats in their proper season are to be employed.

OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

ACIDITIES IN THE PRIMÆ VIÆ.

A Prevailing acid in the Primæ Viæ of children lays the foundation for a variety of diseases.

The symptoms accompanying it are, heart-burn, restlessness, crying, watching, acid eructations, vomiting, borborygmi, swelling of the belly, sometimes costiveness, sometimes diarrhæa, stools of a green colour, startings during sleep, griping, wasting of the flesh and convulsions.

The

The intentions of cure consist in subduing the acid which is present, and obviating the morbid generation of more.

N^o 198. R Magnes. alb. gr. viij.
Pulv. rhei gr. x. m. f. pulv. repetend. pro re nata.

A gentle emetic of oxymel of squills may sometimes be necessary, and opiates may be sparingly used to abate pain.

The state of the nurse should be attended to, as to the age of her milk, her diet, and even disposition of mind.

An agreeable aromatic may sometimes be employed along with the testacea.

N^o 199. R Magnes. alb. gr. vij.
Ol. anis. saccharat. ℥ss.
Ol. macis express. gr. v.
Syrup. e meconio, q. s. f. bolus.

If a violent purging should supervene, pulv. cancrorum should be substituted for the magnesia, and the elect. e scordio should be joined to it.

A proper diet of broths, jellies, and the like should likewise be pursued.

T I N E A

O R

S C A L L ' D H E A D.

ERUPTIONS in children are various and difficultly reduced to system.

They are either critical, or they arise from uncleanliness, or a crude acid diet.

In the Tinea, after shaving the head, the fomentation and liniment following will in most cases relieve.

N° 200. R Fol. abfinth.

—abrotan. aa. ʒj.

Coque ex aq. fontan. q. f. ad colatur ℥ij.
adde lixiv. saponac. ʒiv. m. f. fofus tepid. omni
die capiti ufurpand.

N° 201. R Ung. alb. camphorat. ʒiij.

Petrol. barbadenf. ʒj. m. f. lin.

Inungent. part. affect. ftatim a foru applicato.

In the cure of this and moft other eruptions, medicines which deftroy acid, and gentle purgatives are to be employed.

Drastic medicines and ftrong repellents are to be avoided.

O F

O F

D E N T I T I O N .

ALL the symptoms accompanying teething proceed from irritation, which are relieved frequently by cutting the gum with the lancet. Fever and inflammation are to be moderated by bleeding, either V. S. or with leeches.

A gentle diarrhæa is rather to be encouraged.

And if there are convulsions, they must be moderated by opiates, musk, spt. c. c. and such other antispasmodics, and blisters may be sometimes necessary.

O F

W O R M S .

THE symptoms arising from worms are nausea, vomiting, griping, fevers, convulsions, epilepsy, marasmus, and many others.

There are three kinds of worms commonly present, viz.

The round worm, the ascarides, and the tænia.

The cure consists in expelling them, either alive or dead.

In evacuating the glutinous matter, which affords them a nidus, and in strengthening the intestines.

The first is done by purgatives.

N^o 202. R Pulv. gambog. gr. x—xv.
Calomel. ppt. gr. iij.
Conserv. rosar. q. f. f. bolus manens
fumend.

N^o 203. R Pulv. stanni ℥j.
—absinth. ℥ss.
Conserv. rosar. q. f. f. elect. omni-
die fumend.

N^o 204. R Sal mart. gr. v.
Pulv. nuc. moschat. gr. x.
Syrup. zinziber. q. f. f. bolus.

N^o 205. R Pulv. rh. ℥j.
Calomel. gr. v. m. pulv. purgans.

N^o 206. R Ol. amygdal. dulc. ℥iij.
Aq. fontan. ℥xij.
Assa. foetid. ℥ij. m. f. enema.

Epilepsy, St. Vitus's Dance, and many other convulsive diseases yield readily to the above anthelmintics.

The diet should be nourishing, of easy digestion; proper exercise should be taken, cold bathing, and the flesh-brush by strengthening the tone of the parts, will dispose less to a relapse.

IN the Rickets the bones are præternaturally soft, thick, and incurvated.

It happens from the sixth month to the third year, and seldom or ever after the fifth.

The indications of cure consist in strengthening the habit, and restoring to their tone or figure the parts that may have been vitiated.

As the state of the whole system depends so much on the state of the primæ viæ, a particular attention should be paid to that.

Small doses of ipecacuan, as an emetic, may be exhibited, and stomachic purgatives of rhubarb and aloes, ought from time to time to be employed.

The use of bark and chalybeats are proper.

Small doses of the cuprum ammoniacum have often produced good effects.

The cold bath should be employed when the patient has strength to bear it.

The diet should be nourishing, and the exercise should be regular, and properly conducted within the strength of the patient.

OF THE HOOPING-COUGH.

IT is a violent cough, attended with convulsive motions of the glottis, and a noise like the crowing of a cock, with little or no discharge from the lungs; there is frequently great inclination to vomit, and accompanied for the most part with fever.

It is seldom a dangerous, though obstinate disease.

The cure is to be attempted by the use of vomits, antispasmodics, and such medicines as strengthen the system.

If the fever is of the acute inflammatory nature, V. S. should be had recourse to.

N^o 207. R Pulv. e chel. cancr. 3 ss.
Tart. emetic. gr. ij.
accurate misceantur.

Let the above be given in a quantity sufficient to vomit, about an hour after breakfast.

N^o 208. R Oxymel. scillitic. 3j.
Vin. ipecacuan. 3ij.
Aq. cinamom. 3j. f. haust. emetic.

In

SCROPHULOUS AFFECTIONS. 143

In the evening tart. emetic. ought to be given, with a little nitre and pulv. contrayerv. to excite a gentle sweat.

The bark with castor, and other antispasmodics, are employed to advantage.

Gentle purgatives of calomel and rhubarb may sometimes be necessary.

The cicuta has lately been much recommended.

Country air, asses milk, and proper exercise, will frequently cure when medicines have failed.

OF

SCROPHULOUS AFFECTIONS.

INDURATED tumours of the lymphatic glands, which frequently degenerate into troublesome ulcers, are termed scrophulous.

They are either hereditary, or may arise from a neglect in the non-naturals.

They generally accompany a too great laxity of the habit, which, together with a general cachexy, must be obviated.

The

144 SCROPHULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The bark, with chalybeats and bitters are the most proper, from time to time exhibiting a purgative of rhubarb and calomel or such other.

Sea bathing, and the drinking of sea water, with proper cautions, are useful.

Mercurial alteratives will frequently avail.

The expressed juice of the tussilago, burnt sponge, and alkaline salts, have been considered as specifics.

When the glands suppurate the ulcers are slow of healing; sometimes they give way to the application of mercurials, sometimes to copper, and sometimes to lead.

*Hy. Ol. Oliv. ʒi
 Con. Alb. - ʒij
 Sacch. Satm. ʒij in. of Argent.*

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FORMULÆ





